the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

IT GROWS ON TREES
they find cash in the woods

KEEP IT COOL
two ways to protect grain

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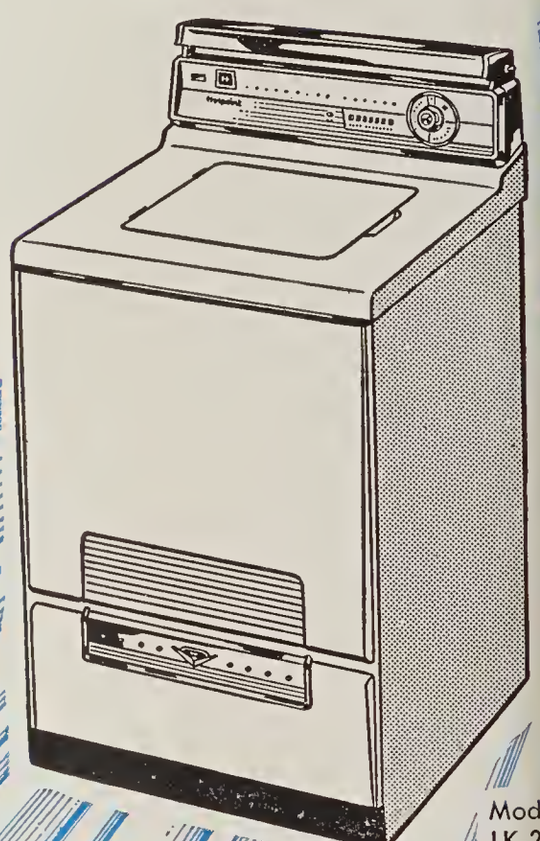

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Dear Reader:

THE TROUBLE WITH STATISTICS is that we don't know when to stop using them. They lead us quickly to an absolute conclusion, but before we're finished with them, they've made us out a liar. Plowing through a USDA report this morning, we again—went too deep. First, we spotted a figure which showed that in 1956 North Carolina's average cow produced only 4,900 pounds of milk. For a comparison, we looked up the production of cows in New Jersey, and found that up there the average cow produced 7,850 pounds.

NORTH CAROLINA DID A POOR JOB in picking its cows, not to mention feeding and managing them, we quickly concluded. With 59 per cent more cows than New Jersey had, we managed to produce only 34 per cent more milk. Tossing caution to the winds, we looked at some more statistics: New Jersey, with 147,000 head, sold 1,108,000 pounds of milk, and pocketed $61,612,000. Poor old North Carolina, for all of its 355,000 cows, sold 1,016,000 pounds for $58,499,000—and we received 20 cents more per hundred than the Yankees did! Still, we weren't quite ready to give up on our state, so we plowed a little deeper into the report.

IT'S A FACT, North Carolina's cows looked poorly compared with New Jersey's, but they are getting better. While our animals produced 4,900 pounds each in 1956, they gave only 4,680 pounds the year before. And while we cut the number of head of cattle from our dairies by 5,000, we increased our total milk production.

THE FIGURES SHOW we're still far less efficient in our dairying than New Jersey, but comparing total value of production, we rate far above it. You have to look at the value of dairy products consumed on the farm to see it. Jerseyites consumed only 29 million pounds of milk on the farm, while North Carolinians put away 691 million pounds. The value of what we held back from the market is $39,802,000, and it boosts the total value of our 1956 production to $100,224,000; compare this with New Jersey's paltry $64,162,000!

WE FEEL BETTER about Tar-Heel cows now, but we can't help wondering about the money our farmers would have made if our average production had been up to New Jersey's 7,850, or even up to the national average of 6,006. And if you really want a glimpse of how far we've yet to go, look at California, which has an annoying habit of being first in about everything. Last year its 850,000 cows averaged 8,600 pounds of milk! California's average cow would be the prize of the herd in most North Carolina farm lots.

J. C. Brown Jr.

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12 *May, 1957* *Number 5*

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COVER PHOTO BY JOHN STABY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager*

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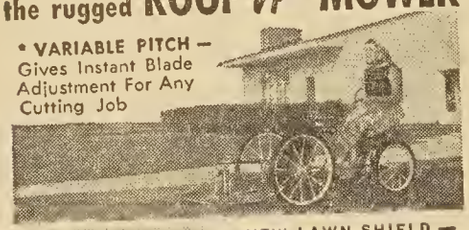

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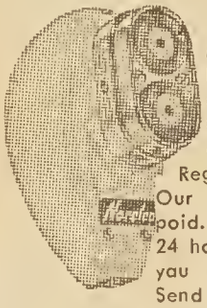

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FARMING

news and information you can use

FARM BOYS interested in a well-paying career and a college education might well look into dairy manufacturing. The N. C. Dairy Products Association is offering six scholarships in dairy manufacturing for the 1957-58 school year. The scholarships, to be used at N. C. State College, are given to encourage outstanding high school graduates to prepare for careers in the dairy industry. Applications may be obtained from the Dairy Manufacturing Section, State College, Raleigh, N. C. They must be completed and returned before May 15.

The Board of Agriculture has authorized the N. C. Cotton Promotion Association to conduct an election in which cotton growers will decide whether or not to assess themselves a few cents a bale to raise money to promote cotton sales. Two figures, 10 cents and 20 cents, have been proposed. No date has been announced for the election.

TREES OR CORN? When the high cost of producing corn is considered, you may be better off growing Christmas trees, says Illinois forester W. F. Bulkley. A well-managed Christmas tree planting can net more income per acre than corn and do it on poorer soils, he claims. Bulkley advises using good trees and proper planting methods, shaping trees two to three times during growth, and finding a market for them well in advance of maturity.

BLOOMING of the Sandhills' peaches have brought numerous inquiries concerning ripening dates. State College says the following are approximate normal ripening dates: Mayflower, June 2; Red Bird, June 14; Dixiered, June 14; Early-Red Free, June 14; Dixiegem, June 25; Red Haven, June 25; Golden Jubilee, June 30; Hileys, July 15; Burnette Elberta, July 15; Southland, July 15; Georgia Belle, July 20; and Elbertas, July 20. These dates are on the early side; ripening can easily be a week to 10 days later.

You can make enough from one-twenty-fifth of a bushel of soybeans to pay for the material to treat seed to plant an entire acre.

MARKET: Floyd Gilbert, Henderson County farmer, and a wide awake one at that, has found a good market for his two acres of tomatoes. Gilbert will sell to several chain stores, delivering fancy vine-ripened tomatoes in 8 to 10 pound cartons. He is growing quality tomato plants in manure-heated hotbeds.

ECONOMICS: Charles Williams of State College has given the public a definition of that newsworthy entity, *the family-size farm.* Williams describes it as one that fully employs the labor of the operator and his family year-round, and employs it efficiently. Some farms, loosely called family-size operations, are more correctly subsistence farms.

Americans are drinking more milk, according to the National Dairy Council, which has been trying to get them to do just that for several years. Last year, we drank two quarts per person more than we did the year before. New records were also set for cheese and cottage cheese eating.

BY ALL MEANS, day-old chicks are the safest. Poultry specialist Glenn Andrews says you run a greater risk of disease when you buy half-grown or mature birds.

Best way to get a good stand of peanuts is to treat seed before planting, believes J. C. Wells, Extension plant pathologist. He recommends 50 per cent Thiram, 75 per cent Thiram, 2 per cent Ceresan, yellow cuprocide, or Spergon.

In the Opinion *of*

JIM GRAHAM

General Manager

Raleigh Farmers' Market

OUR MARKETING PROBLEM MUST BE SOLVED

A great shortage prevails in North Carolina today in the field of marketing of farm products. We must change our marketing procedures to meet the fast changes in a dynamic agriculture today if we are to survive and make progress.

One of our greatest needs in this field is in the preparation, grading, and packaging of farm products, particularly in vegetable production. We must give the housewife what she wants and not what we think she wants. The housewife wants a quality product that she can use. Thus, pre-packaging is a must—it is more convenient, cleaner, sanitary, quicker, and keeps produce fresher. Other areas are pre-packaging successfully, why can't we?

Marketing is more than statistics or price information; it is developing and providing buying power. We must assemble in volume at one place quality products in a marketable and acceptable manner to establish an orderly marketing procedure.

We need more actual and practical demonstrations of marketing facilities. Farm leaders and farmers themselves must have the will, determination, imagination, foresight, and capacity to use and develop all facilities possible to cope with this problem of production, standardization, and grading to meet local conditions. At the same time they must keep up with consumer trends and demands. The accent must be on quality with eye appeal.

It has been said that farm marketing problems will be solved on the farm and only on the farm. This does not mean, of course, that the farmer is alone in his efforts to improve marketing and maintain a healthy agriculture. Quite the contrary is true; in fact, vast resources of research, education, business, industry, cooperatives, and government are included in the farm team and each must put more emphasis on marketing—because marketing is vital.

A producer may use all of the most efficient methods known and come up with a bumper output at the lowest possible cost, but unless he can market his product profitably he is a "dead duck." We must have outlets.

We hear and read about price quotations in Raleigh, New York, and Philadelphia on different commodities, but what good is a field of any commodity in Pender or Ashe County if the farmer cannot get it there in the condition to sell? So again, we need grading and processing equipment to illustrate and demonstrate to the farmer what he should do.

I have seen farmers lose hundreds of dollars because they had their sweet corn in a burlap sack, tomatoes in tubs, turnip salad in beat-up boxes and baskets. The grower needs help and should have it. Because of our small acres, the farmer cannot afford to buy his own grading equipment. Thought and action must be given to finding ways to provide him with it.

Jim Graham

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

With colored slides made by the co-ops, and narration by Bill Crisp, the rural electrics showed the Congressmen some of the tangibles of cooperative power. Added up, they presented an impressive picture. Here are some of the totals of the show:

1. The state's 32 electric cooperatives are now serving 175,000 members. Of these, 160,000 are rural families, representing 800,000 men, women and children.

2. A total of 533 rural schools, attended by 110,000 school children, are receiving cooperative electricity.

3. Over 4,000 rural churches are now lighted by cooperative power.

4. Cooperatives are serving textile plants, hotels and motels, lumber and lumber-product mills, and other industries throughout the state. These business firms employ 5,000 people and have annual payrolls of over $10,000,000.

5. Cooperative members have already spent nearly $350 million on electric equipment. In 1957 alone they will spend $20 million for major appliances.

6. The cooperatives have borrowed some $90,000,000 from REA; they have repaid over $16,000,000, including $3,000,000 ahead of schedule. In addition, they paid over $8,000,000 in interest on their loans.

7. Cooperative members, by returning their margins in the form of patronage capital to a revolving fund, have invested over $11,000,000 in their cooperatives' capital structures. Slowly but surely they are replacing REA-borrowed debt capital with member-furnished equity capital.

8. The cooperatives are serving a few small towns. One cooperative provides all the wholesale power for a small commercial power company.

9. Every basic community institution receives cooperative power somewhere in the state. These include hospitals, health centers, telephone and dairying cooperatives, water and sewage plants, fire towers, radio and TV towers, U. S. Air Force and CAA installations, gas pipeline stations, colleges and many others.

10. Power consumption has steadily increased. Less than 20 years ago average monthly residential consumption was 20 kilowatt-hours; today it is 230 KWH. One cooperative serves an electronics plant that uses over 18 million KWH per year.

In Washington's Mayflower Hotel, A. T. Lane Welcomes Congressmen

Kerr Scott Seek

A cooperative director's plea for federal development of the Cape Fear and Yadkin-Wilkes river basins and a Senator's plea that North Carolina's farm people quit "quibbling" over how the basins should be developed were voiced at Tarheel Electric Membership Association's Congressional dinner in Washington last month.

Cutlar L. Ballance, president of both Lumbee River EMC and Tarheel Electric, urged the state's Congressional delegation to give these proposed projects "your considered appraisal. If their benefits outweight their costs, we ask you to support them."

Earlier, Sen. Kerr Scott, giving the delegation's response at the dinner, complained that farm groups in both river basins have not agreed on how development should proceed.

"Let's get together and work it out, and do it as quickly as we can," Scott said. "We should either go ahead and develop North Carolina, or say we don't want North Carolina to be developed any further."

Both Scott and Ballance were featured speakers at the dinner meeting, which this year was attended by 12 of North Carolina's 14-member Congressional delegation. Also present were REA and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association officials, and over 200 electric cooperati
rectors and management perso

Participating on the program Scott and Ballance were J. C. manager of Davie Electric at M ville, who presided, and A. T. president of Albemarle Elect Hertford, who introduced the gu

But it was Ballance who perf the major chore. In a 20-minu dress, he outlined the most imp legislative hopes of the cooper

Specifically, Ballance urged gressional aid on the followin

REA Loan Funds. Ballance that Congress has had to increa administration's budget reques REA loan funds every year fo years. He urged the delegat increase the administration's pr budget of 179 millions to 323 m for 1957-58.

REA Interest Rates. Ballance for defeat of proposals now ing to increase REA's 2 per ce terest rate. An increase would d ly jeopardize the financial condi the cooperatives, he said. Ma ing that REA's interest rate is l low, but that "the federal g ment's policy is inflating the c money," he requested a Congre study aimed at halting the admi tion's hard money policy.

Power Company Tax Concessions and Propaganda. Ballance charged the commercial power companies with receiving $5 billion in tax concessions while at the same time spending millions of rate-payer dollars to advertise false claims that cooperatives and federal power customers are tax subsidized. He urged Congress to halt the tax concessions and to restrict the utilities in their propaganda campaign.

"The electric cooperatives possess neither the financial means nor the lack of ethics to undertake such a vicious, bold-faced program for purchasing public opinion," he said.

Natural Resources. The cooperatives asked Congress to approve the hydro-electric delevolpment of the American side of Niagara Falls—a project approved by the Senate last year, but killed in the House. Ballance said that "over 300,000 cooperatives and municipal consumers are directly interested" in the approval of this measure.

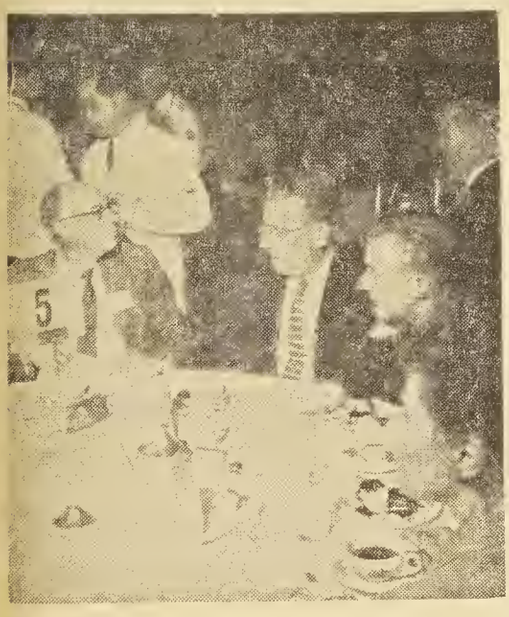
Also, for the second time in as many years, the cooperatives requested passage of the Hells Canyon Dam bill and of the Gore bill for federal development of atomic electric plants.

"We are convinced that America will never realize the progress in atomic power that it should until we are given the stimulus of a federal program," Ballance said.

Ballance based the cooperatives' plea for natural resource development on recent experience. He said that TVA last winter had saved Chattanooga alone from paying a 50-million-dollar flood damage bill, and that Buggs Island more recently had saved the lower Roanoke from a major flood.

Though the cooperatives are not seeking electric power benefits in the proposed Cape Fear and Yadkin-Wilkes projects, Ballance said they are definitely reaping such benefits from Kerr Dam. "Nineteen eastern North Carolina cooperatives are now saving over $60,000 per year through this power arrangement," he told the delegation.

Concord



IMPERIAL FIFTH — Homefolks (left to right) N. C. Brummitt (not shown), president of Wake Electric Co-op, and R. S. Burrus, manager of Surry-Yadkin, share a table with their Representative, Ralph Scott of the fifth district, and his staff. All but two of North Carolina's members of Congress attended the banquet given by Tarheel Electric Membership Association last month.

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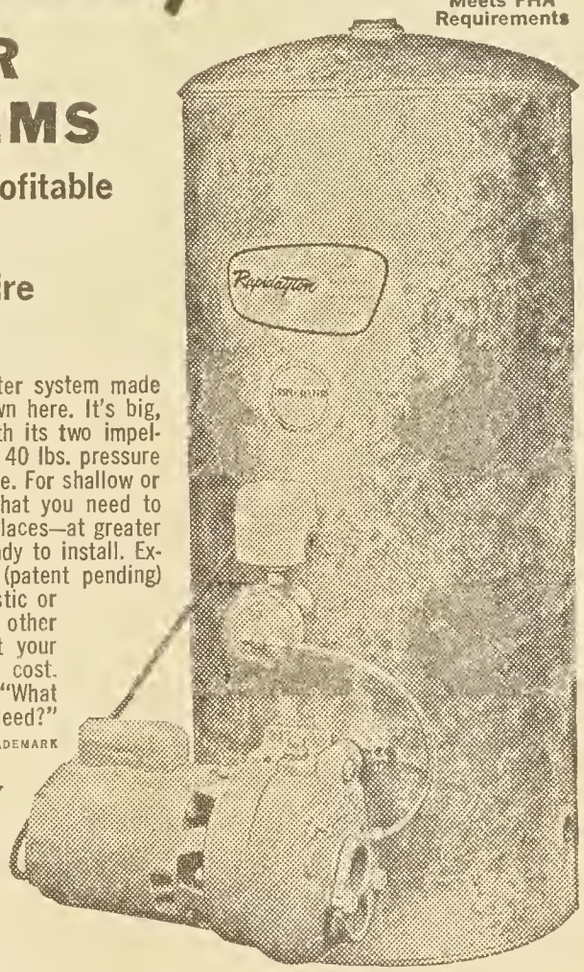

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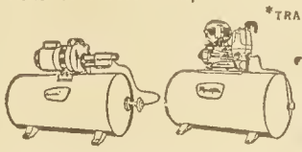

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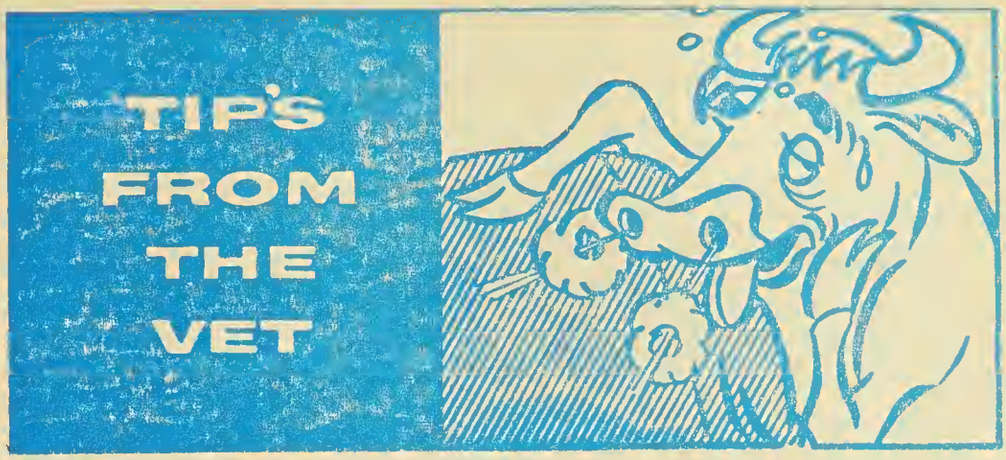


Pasture Flavors in Milk

In many areas the leek or wild onion and garlic are the commonest causes of off-flavored milk during the early pasture season. This is explained by the fact that they are already quite large while other plants are comparatively short and cows are ravenous for almost any kind of green forage. However, at various times we have also known common weeds like dog fennel, mustard, ragweed, and tansy to give milk a corresponding flavor. Weeds needn't necessarily be involved, either, for "tame" green plants like rape, rye, winter wheat, alfalfa, and clover will often give milk an unpleasant "grassy" taste and odor, too.

Undesirable pasture flavors can appear in the milk either through the plants being eaten or smelled by cows. In the first case odors are absorbed and then passed on to the blood with nutrients released by digestive processes. In the second they are drawn into the lungs and then picked up by blood along with oxygen from the air. Results are the same in both cases, since milk is made from blood by special cells in the udder, and undesirable odors creep in along with natural constituents of milk. Experimental work has shown that this can happen in a very short time, too. For example, onion and garlic flavors may be detected in milk within two minutes after a cow has eaten such plants or inhaled their odors. They will then grow stronger for about an hour, and continue for as long as the cow has access to the plants.

When no more of the plants are eaten, those already in the stomach are moved on along the digestive tract to prevent further absorption of odors. At the same time, circulating blood carries accumulated odors away from the udder and the milk already stored there. Most of these blood-borne odors go to the lungs to be breathed out with other waste products of the body, but some of them go to the kidneys to be eliminated with urine. However, it takes longer to get rid of the odors than it does to acquire them.

Onion and garlic flavors aren't completely eliminated from the body until about seven hours after they've been eaten. These are generally recognized as the most persistent, for most other plant flavors aren't evident in milk three to five hours after cows have eaten them. Since it isn't practical to dose cows with something like chlorophyll tablets, the elimination of pasture flavors from milk is best accomplished through these management practices:

1. Taking cows off pasture and feeding them hay for five or six hours before milking so they are really on pasture for only a short time after each milking. Such a system is unsatisfactory because it prevents full use of pasture at a time when it is at its best, and also may increase the danger of bloating in the case of plants like ladina and alfalfa.

2. Taking cows off pasture for only a couple of hours before milking so at least a large part of the objectionable flavors have a chance to be eliminated.

3. Turning dry cows into a pasture a few days ahead of the milking herd.

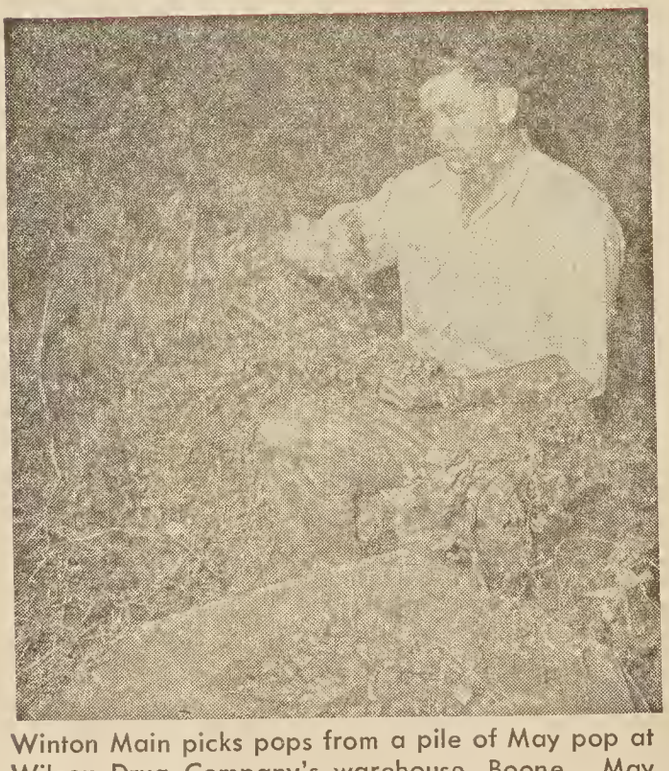
4. Clipping pastures, with a check plot several feet square being used to determine the best time for doing it. Troublesome plants are hoed off in this plot until they fail to start up again, and then the entire pasture is clipped.

5. Complete eradication of troublesome weeds. This is best done by killing the weeds with a recommended chemical and then reseeding the pasture.

—By Dr. J. W. Bailey

Charlie Main watches Billy Shoemaker and Mack Dyer, left to right, empty 60 pounds of wild cherries into a container at Wilcox Drug Company in Boone. The boys will get $3.60 for the cherries, used as flavoring in cough drops and soft drinks.

It Grows on Trees



Winton Main picks pops from a pile of May pop at Wilcox Drug Company's warehouse, Boone. May pop grows wild in farmers' corn patches. Called "passion flower" by some, it'll be sold and shipped to concerns in Spain and France.

By JOHN COREY

● Looking for extra pocket money? Try collecting crude drugs.

They can be found in the nearest woods, where trees and plants possess hundreds of various roots, herbs, leaves, buds and bark.

These are crude drug sources and many are worth cash to those who take time to gather them. A person can earn anywhere from a penny to $12 for each pound. Amount received depends on the particular varieties collected.

For instance, white willow bark brings only one cent per pound. But ginseng attracts $12. Between these price extremes, rasberry leaves draw 5 cents, sassafras bark 38 cents, star root 75 cents and lady slipper root $1

Altogether, there're some 200 wild varieties of roots herbs, leaves, berries, buds and bark an enterprising person can collect for cash. Only investment required is time and effort.

Who buys them in North Carolina?

Rural stores handle the crude drugs in many areas for resale to large clearing warehouses located in places like Asheville, Boone and Wilmington. The houses also buy direct from collectors living near-by.

The Wilcox Drug Company of Boone ranks as one of the largest crude drug collecting outfits in existence.

Probably the oldest in Carolina is Wilmington's Samuel Bear, Sr. and Sons, established in 1853.

How's the prospective collector to know the various varieties?

Many are commonly known as blackberry bark, huckleberry leaves, log moss, peppermint leaves, sarsaperilla root, spearmint leaves and wild cherries.

Identification of lesser recognized items can be made by visiting a collecting warehouse or one of the rural stores and examining sample specimens.

Gathering crude drugs is no get-rich-quick proposition. One would be hard-pressed to make a living from it. But as a side line pursuit, it does pay worth-while dividends. And there's always the chance of hitting the jackpot. Reigning as jackpot pay-offs are golden seal root and ginseng herb.

Grant Wilcox, founder of Wilcox Drug Company, had trouble holding his eye-balls in place several years ago when a collector drove up with a truck load of golden seal root, a valuable medicinal drug.

For his cargo, the collector got a check for $12,200 biggest ever written in the Wilcox concern's history.

Attracting an equally fancy price is ginseng—worth about $12 a pound.

It's a low-growing herb found only in cool mountainous climates. The ancient Chinese valued it as a cure-all for man's ills.

The Orientals ground it and sprinkled it on food like salt; when an odd-shaped root resembling a man could be found, it was hung around the neck to ward off sickness and any other evils that might threaten the wearer. There were many Chinese and just so much ginseng. As time passed, the herb became scarcer.

Then someone found it in Canada. It was dug out and shipped to China. But in time each area became cleaned out and the search extended southward.

Now it has reached the Northwest corner of North Carolina.

There's more in the woods than meets the casual eye and it may be worth money

ina and Southwest section of Virginia. That's where it'll stop. As far as botanists know, the area possesses the inal batch of the world's ginseng.

The ginseng search actually kicked off the beginning of crude drug business in North America. Andre Michaux, the noted French botanist, taught Blue Ridge mountaineers to identify ginseng and other roots and herbs.

The twisted root is hard to locate, however. Its finding excites herb hunters as much as uranium does prospectors.

But between ginseng strikes, herb gatherers must have bread and butter money. Lesser paying but easier-to-find crude drugs provide for that.

Because of the climatic range of its mountains, which enables practically all vegetable life growing between Mobile and Montreal to be duplicated there, Western Carolina offers the widest span of pickings for the "yarb digger."

This doesn't mean Eastern Carolina is barren.

The Wilmington firm of Samuel Bear, Sr. and Sons has been buying roots and herbs that grow in Coastal Carolina for 104 years. There's plenty of volume but not as many varieties as in the mountains, reports Emanuel Bear, son of the concern's founder.

The item most bought at Bear's is deer tongue leaves. The leaves resemble tobacco and are actually used as flavoring in tobaccos.

Called dog tongue by natives, it grows profusely in the east and brings collectors 15 to 25 cents a pound. July is best month for gathering.

Other items growing wild in the east and worth money are Jerusalem oat seed, star grass root, cotton root bark and jessamine root.

What are the various crude drugs used for?

Most are utilized by the pharmaceutical industry. For example, the well-advertized women's remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham compound, contains five items found in Carolina —Helonias, liferoot, star root, cohosh root and pleurisy root.

Some, such as catnip, are used for purposes most people would never dream. Catnip is a pungent herb that's ground into fine powder and stuffed into make-believe mice. Cats are extremely fond of its scent.

(Continued on Page 32)

Clarence Miller and Marvin Proffit press 500 pounds of witch hazel leaves together into a bale at Wilcox Drug Company. The concern last summer shipped over 100,000 pounds to France and Germany.

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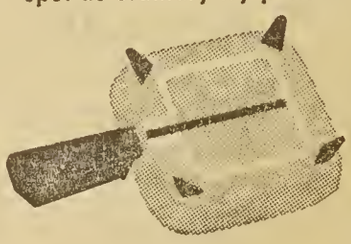
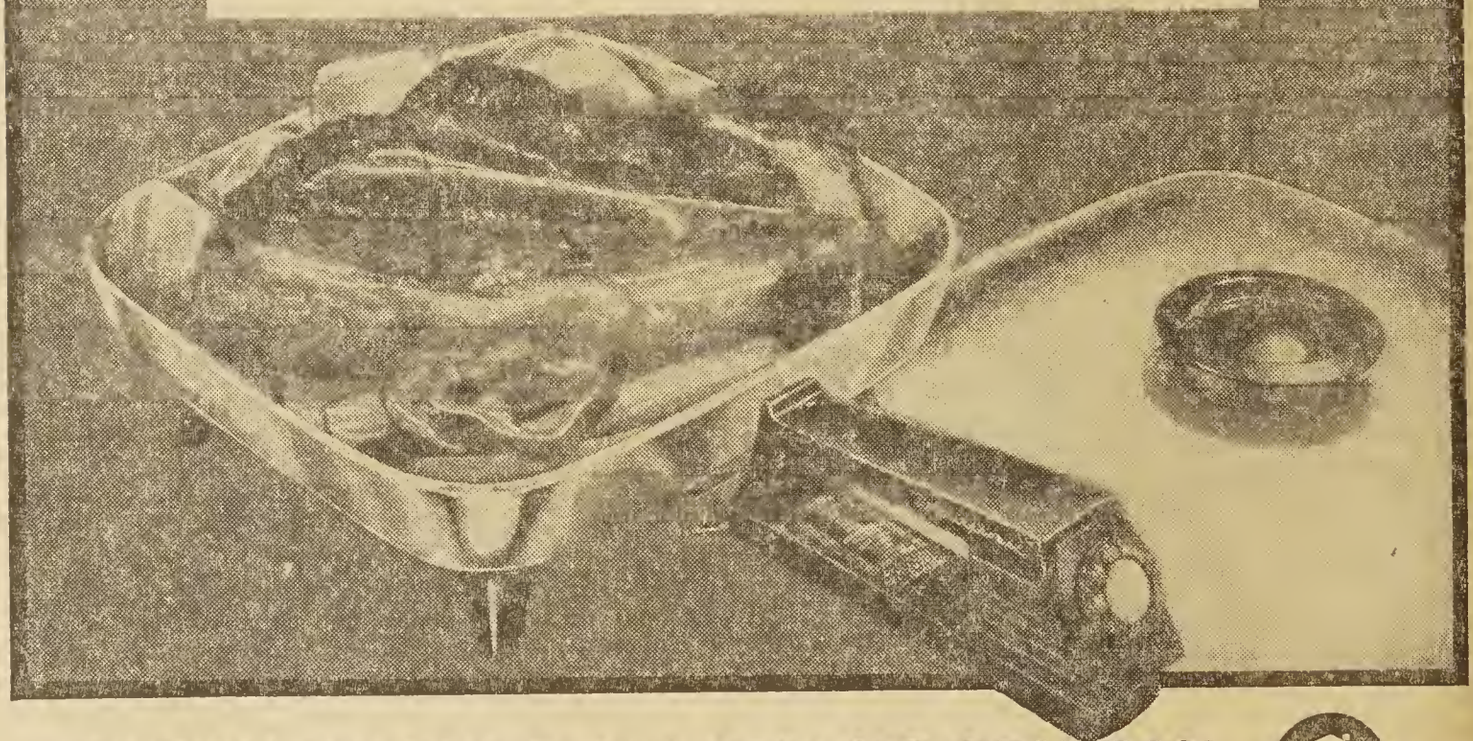


Exclusive Temperature Control



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OXFORD
- Currin Electric Co.
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PINK HILL
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ROWLAND
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SEVEN SPRINGS
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SHANNON
- Dundarrach Trading Co.

SILER CITY
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SMYRNA
- Smyrna Supplies

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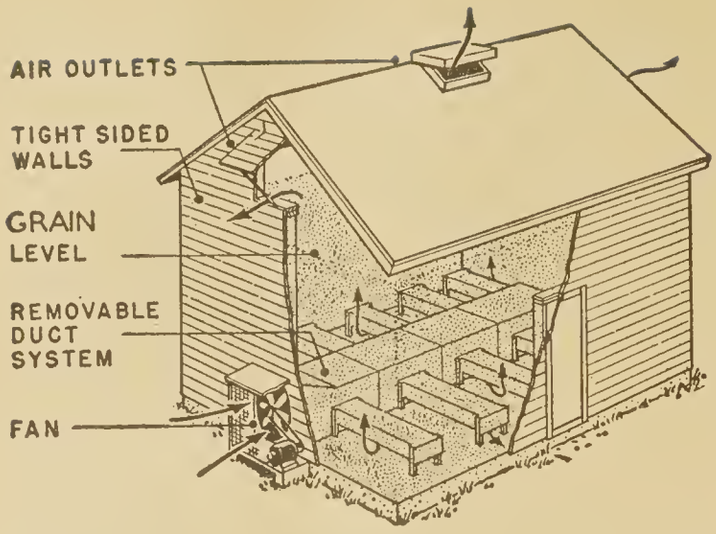
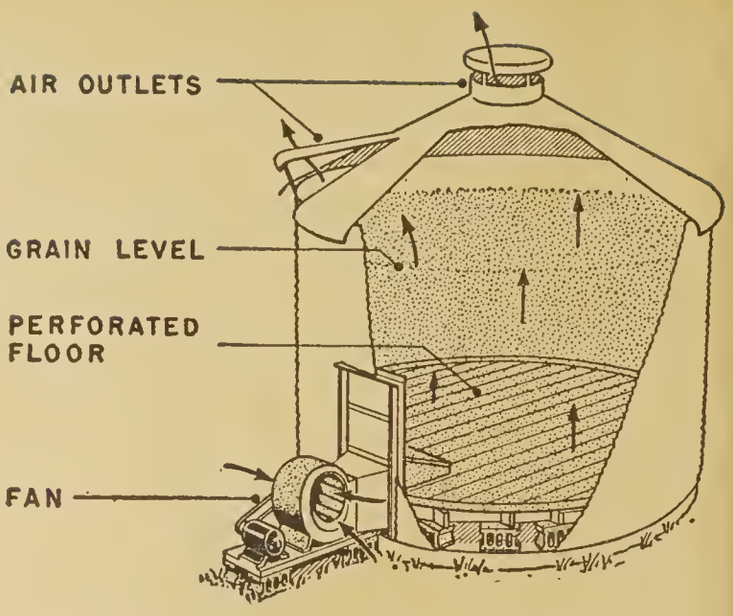


RECTANGULAR BIN WITH DUCT SYSTEM



METAL BIN, FALSE FLOOR OF PERFORATED METAL

Keep It *cool*

By E. S. COATES

These two bins give you a choice of means to save grain and money

IF you are the average grain producer in the United States, you will lose about 5 per cent of your grain stored this year to molds, rodents, and birds. Another 1 to 10 per cent will be lost to insects.

For the entire nation, cereal grain and corn losses in storage come to $250,000,000 each year.

A major portion of this loss comes from high moisture damage which could easily be avoided. Many times losses occur from storing grain which is no more than 1 per cent above the level normally considered safe for storage. Other losses are due to damage from moisture that collects during storage, although the grain's moisture content is considered safe for storage when harvested in the field after mechanical drying.

This accumulation of moisture can be prevented. It is possible to remove up to 1 per cent of the moisture by forcing a very small amount of air through the grain after it is placed in storage. This process of moving a small amount of air through the grain for cooling is called aeration or mechanically cooling and should not be confused with mechanically drying with unheated air.

Cooling has been done on the farm by natural ventilation in narrow cribs for ear corn. However, it is hard to move enough air by natural ventilation to cool wheat, shelled corn, and other small grains. The usual commercial method of mechanically cooling is to lift and drop the grain through the air three or four times a year. It is not practical for a farmer to use this method on the farm; however, he can use forced air cooling easily. Mechanical cooling system costs are low, and this method will effectively cool grain for farm and commercial storage.

For North Carolina conditions where grain is sometimes harvested with the moisture content 2 to 5 per cent higher than the safe storage level, aeration equipment is not sufficient to dry grain. The drying system should supply air at a rate that will complete the drying before the grain is damaged by mold growth or other causes. This will call for more air than is available from an aeration or cooling system.

Mechanical drying with unheated air is, under many conditions, an inexpensive method of drying grain. By this method you can dry shelled corn or small grain in farm-type bins by installing duct systems or perforated metal floors to insure distribution of air uniformly through the grain. Where sufficient air is forced through the grain, this method offers a reasonable protection to the quality of grain under normal weather conditions. The method is dependent upon favorable weather conditions and is slower than the use of heated air. However, there are no fuel costs, and the cost of equipment is relatively low.

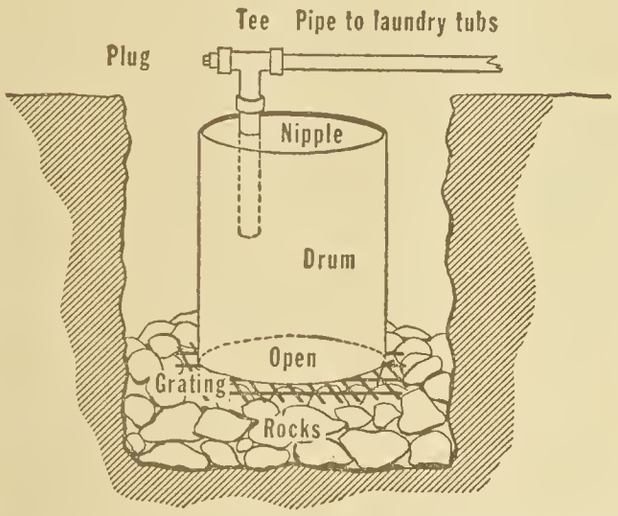
The ventilating equipment required for drying grain with unheated air consists of a fan and a power unit, preferably an electric motor; and it must deliver the required volume of air against the static pressures of the grain. The static pressure will vary with the type of grain, depth of grain, and moisture content of the grain. Information concerning the size of fan and motor is available in U.S.D.A. Leaflet No. 332 available through your county agent's office.

Using wheat as an example: If the moisture content is 20 per cent, a minimum of 3 cubic feet of air per minute for each bushel of wheat is necessary. Drying at a depth of 4 feet, the static pressure of wheat on the air flow is 1.2 inches. At a 6 foot depth (which is maximum depth for drying at this moisture level) the static pressure will be 2.3 inches or almost twice as much

(Continued on Page 22)

HOMEMADE LAUNDRY DRAIN

By GLEN F. STILLWELL



A convenient and useful auxiliary laundry drain basin can be easily made out of a fifty-gallon oil drum. Such a basin will take care of much of the wash water and prevent overloading of the septic tank. If properly installed, in light soil, it will last indefinitely.

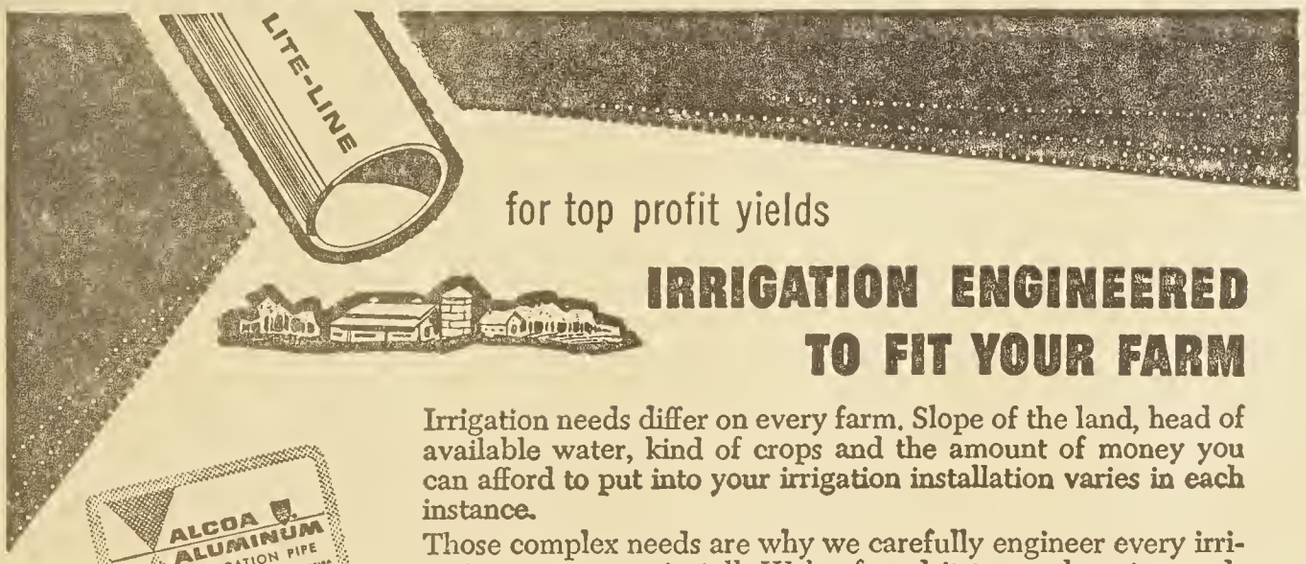
To construct the drain, obtain an old fifty-gallon steel oil drum with one end removed. Cut one large hole, 2 or 2¼ inches in diameter, in the other end. This hole can best be cut with a welding torch but it may also be cut with a drill or chisel.

Dig a pit in the spot you have selected for the drain and go down far enough so that the hole is half again as deep as the height of the drum, and larger in diameter. Place several large rocks in a circle the diameter of the piece of grating, or similar material, such as rods or drum at the bottom of the pit. Cover this with old wooden slats spaced 2 or 3 inches apart. Invert the drum, open end down, and drop it into the pit, its rim resting on the rocks. The top of the drum should still be a few inches below the normal surface of the ground in this area. The spot selected for the basin should, of course, be near the laundry drain.

From a plumbing shop or salvage yard, obtain several pieces of two-inch (in diameter) wrought iron pipe and a Tee fitting and a plug of the proper size. Screw the plug in one end of the Tee and a six-inch length nipple in the bottom opening of the Tee fitting. Connect this to a length of pipe which is long enough to be coupled to the laundry drain. Insert the short nipple into the hole in the top of the drum and "you are in business." If the connecting pipe to the laundry tubs becomes blocked you can clean it out by removing the Tee fitting plug and running a rod through the connecting pipe.

If wrought pipe is not available, rubber hose of large

(Continued on Page 24)



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A FEW flakes of snow and then a cold rain dropped right out of a gray April sky: not a day calculated to bring farmers to an annual meeting.

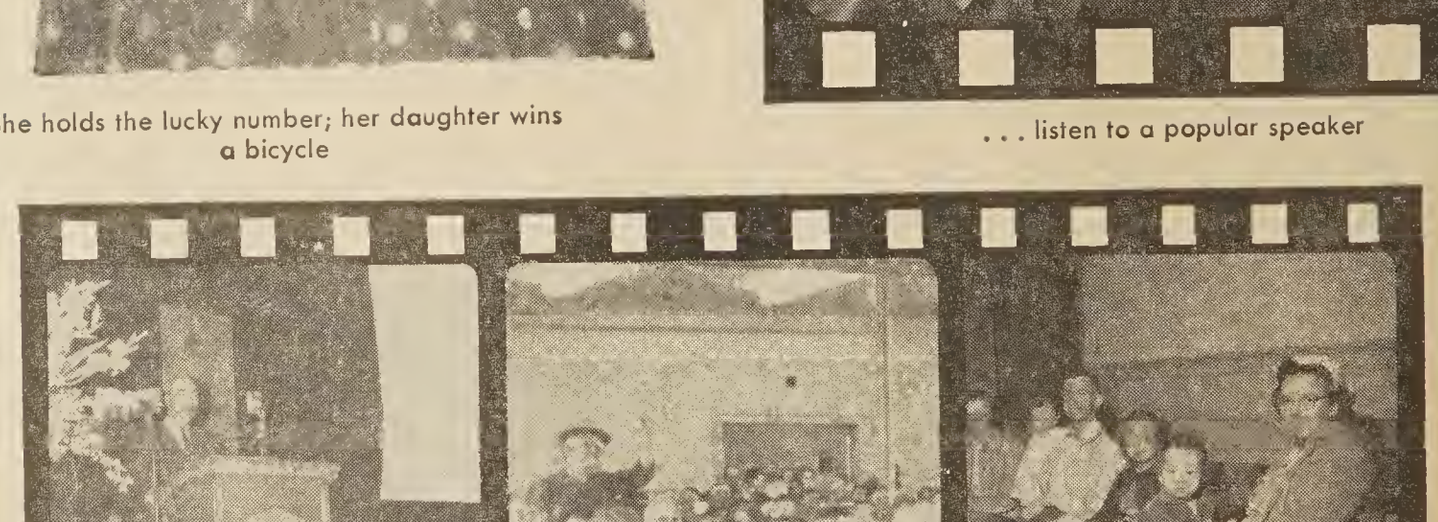
But by 9:30 on that Saturday morning a few weeks ago, the auditorium of Wake Forest High School was running over with members of Wake Rural Electric Cooperative: more than a thousand of them. It brought again a question from a rural electrification leader who had attended numerous annual meetings such as Wake's.

There's no single answer to the question. The man who asked it is, himself, part of the answer. They came to hear him speak. They came also to win an electric range, a fry pan, or a bicycle. Many came just to see the joy on a mother's face when she *did* win a bicycle for her daughter.

Rural electric annual meetings belong to the

She holds the lucky number; her daughter wins a bicycle

. . . listen to a popular speaker



. . . more than likely Gwyn Price

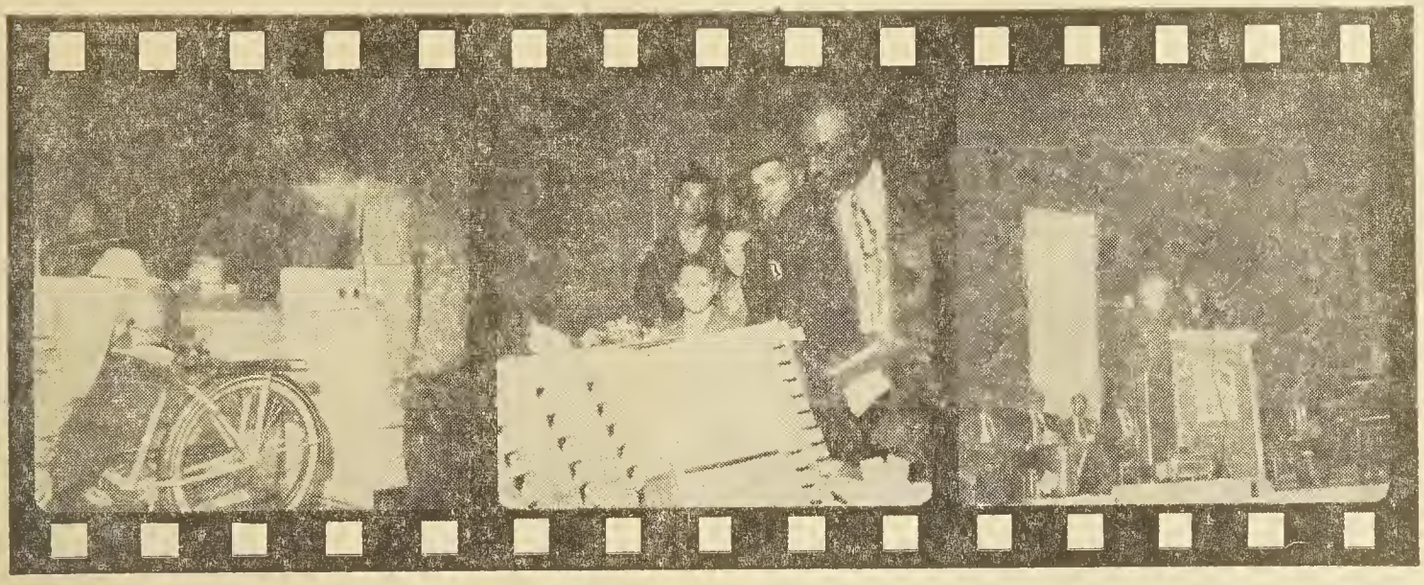
. . . make a motion

. . . and just visit

family, and children are everywhere. *They* come to eat and drink free soda pop, and perhaps catch a glimpse of a secret love.

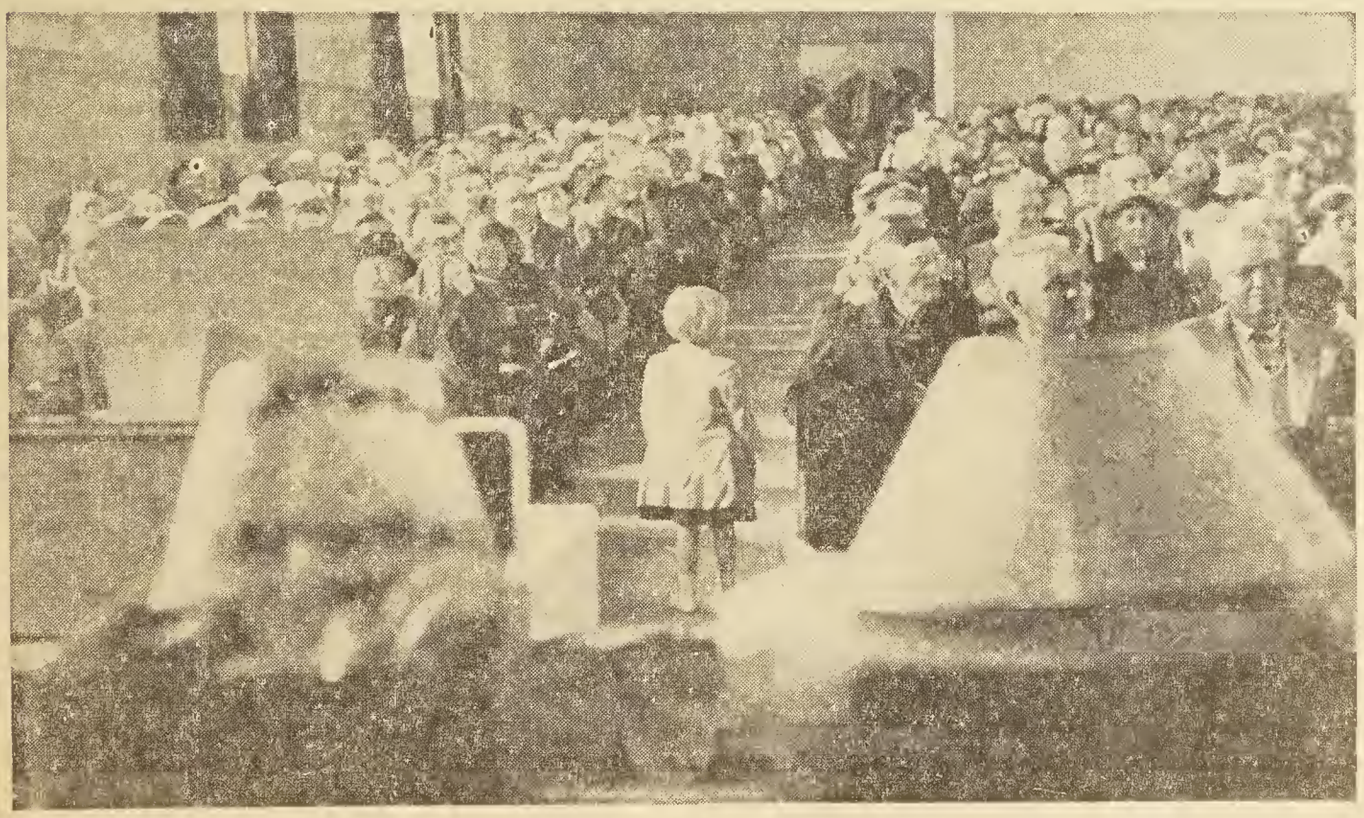
Farmers as a rule like to vote, and they come to their annual meetings to elect a board of directors which will conduct their business during the year. Sometimes they aren't quite satisfied with the way things are going, and here is where they let their board know it.

Why do they come? Why not? It's their business, and an especially pleasant one on annual meeting day.



● to win a prize . . . cast a vote . . . hear from their president

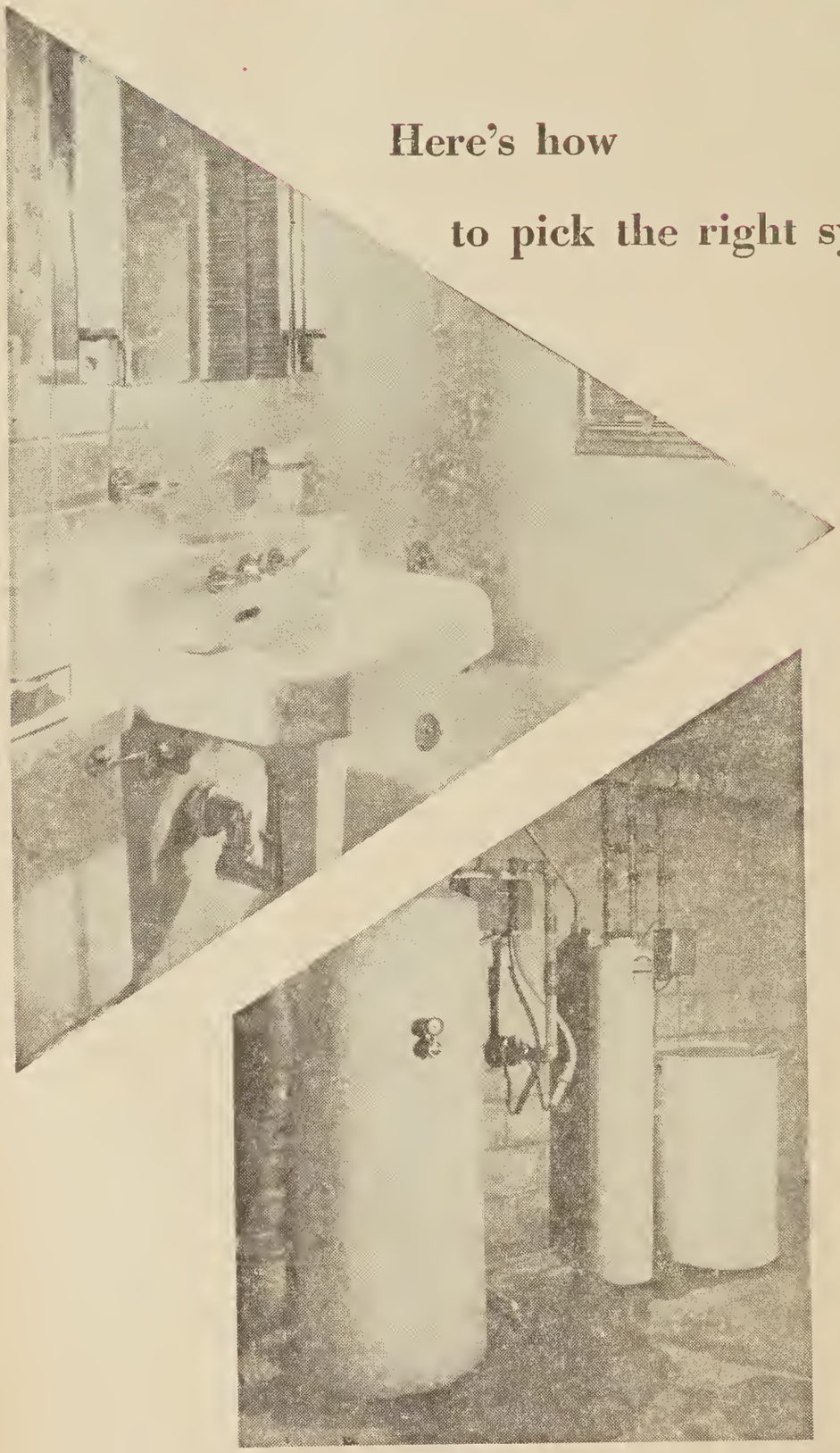
Why Do They Come?



ANNUAL MEETING BELONGS TO THE FAMILY

WATER THAT *runs*

Here's how to pick the right system



Equipment for water storage and treatment in the basement of a typical modern farm home. The pressure storage tank is shown at left. The tank is filled by a submersible pump installed in a well outside. The narrow tank at right, resembling a water heater, is the water softener. Next to it is a tank for salt brine, used in regenerating the softener.

By JOHN HOSFORD

● How much pumping and storage capacity is required by the average farm and home water system?

It all depends on peak load requirements—that and yield of water source in gallons per hour.

Peak load is reached when the most plumbing fixtures and plumbing-connected appliances in the home and around the farm are being used at the same time.

Water system dealers have tables that show very accurately just how much water is drawn into the clothes washer or dishwasher for every wash and rinse cycle; how much water it takes to fill a lavatory, a bathtub, or flush a toilet; how much it takes for various kitchen uses, lawn sprinkling, washing the family car, stock watering, cooling milk and cleaning utensils, irrigation.

It is a simple matter to calculate a peak load figure, based on the total gallons per hour requirements of all equipment likely to be in use over any given period.

Water needs increase as families grow in size. It is a mistake to assume that today's peak load requirement will hold good indefinitely. That's why it's advisable to boost the peak load figure by another 10 or 15 per cent, in anticipation of a future stepped-up demand for water.

Fire protection is another factor that must be considered in selecting a pump. The average farm or non-farm rural home needs a pump capable of supplying 500 gallons of water per hour, in order to control the flames in that crucial period before city fire-fighting

units arrive. A pump of this capacity will supply over eight gallons per minute for a hose with a ¼-inch nozzle.

Where peak load is maintained for limited periods of time only, or where water source yield is unequal to meeting it, the water requirement should be met with the installation of a large size pneumatic pressure storage tank.

Air compressed in the tank when the pump is in operation forces water through the piping system when faucets are turned on.

Most water systems operate in the 20-40 pounds pressure range. That is, the pump runs until 40 pounds pressure is built up in the storage tank, then shuts off.

When sufficient water is drawn from the storage tank to reduce the pressure to 20 pounds, the pump turns on again automatically to build pressure back to 40 pounds.

In determining the correct size for the pressure storage tank, based on peak load requirements, it is well to bear in mind that only 1/4 to 1/3 of the tank capacity is available before the pressure drop causes the pump to start. This is the reason large storage tanks are necessary when the peak load is high.

If the peak load is sustained for some time, it is apparent that even a relatively large storage tank would be exhausted long before the need for water is satisfied.

Therefore, when the peak load period is prolonged, the pumping capacity pump is indicated, permitting use of a smaller storage tank. In this arrangement, the water delivered will be fresher and the installation will take up less space.

Will a small capacity pump with a small motor be cheaper to operate than a larger pump with a larger motor?

Many people reason that this must be so, but there is a fallacy here. The cost of pumping water is figured not in terms of pump size, but rather on the basis of how many gallons of water can be raised to the surface by a given amount of electricity used.

In other words, a kilowatt of power will pump so many gallons of water, whether a large or a small pump is doing the work.

The only difference is that too small a pump will be working almost constantly, causing it to wear out much sooner than a pump of adequate capacity.

While a small pump may seem an economy on the go-in, service and maintenance costs are likely in the long run to more than cancel out any initial saving. And there's always the replacement cost to consider, if an undersized pump wears out before its time from excessive use.

But before a pump is selected, a water source must be developed. This is the first step in modernizing for better living with running water under pressure.

The most logical choice is a well, because of the abundance of ground water and its relative freedom from contamination, as compared with surface water sources.

But while ground water is one of the most widely distributed of natural resources, the distribution is by no means uniform. Some areas have a lot, others not so much. In some sections, the water table capable of providing sufficient quantities for a well water supply is so deep in the ground that the cost of a well runs high.

These are factors that must be considered and carefully weighed before a well is sunk. Reliable information on availability of ground water in a given area is obtainable from the county agent, a well drilling contractor, or the state geological survey.

Of the four types of wells—dug, driven, bored, or drilled—drilled wells are the safest, because they are the deepest in the ground. Deepdown sources of water are the least likely to have been contaminated from surface seepage.

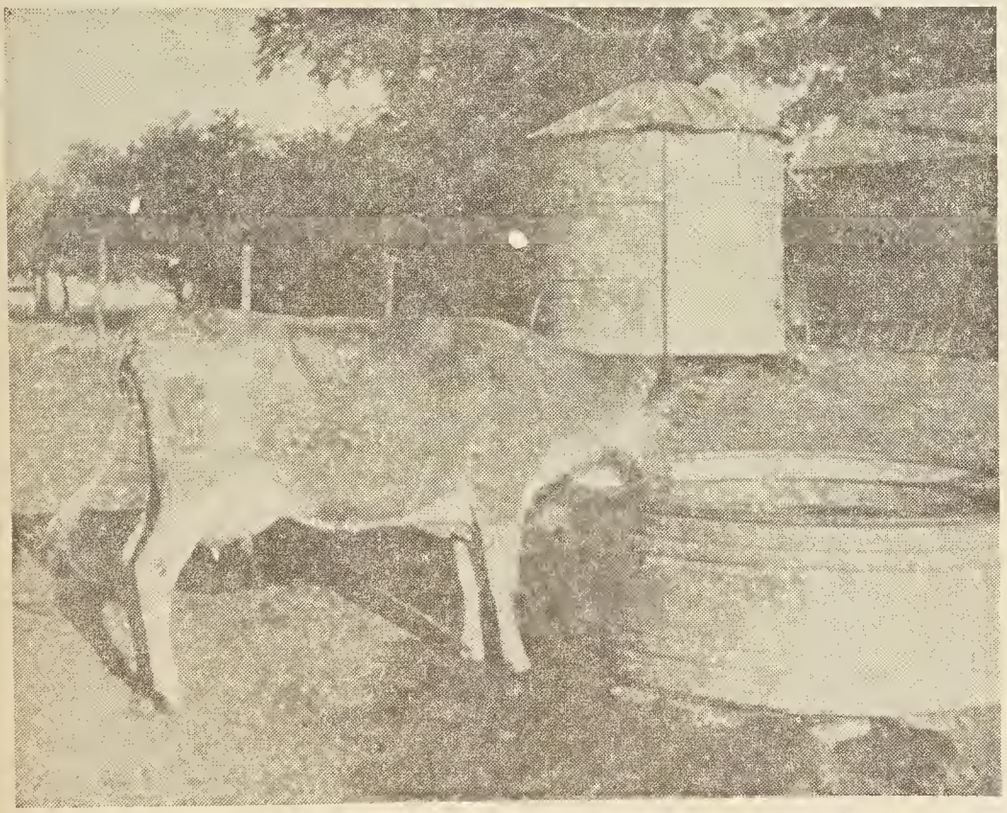
Drilled wells are made with a well-drilling rig, which punches and hammers its way through rock and soil. A drilled well can be sunk to any depth in seeking out the water table.

Good well drilling demands technical competence on the part of the well driller. There are plenty of good well drilling contractors in every area of the country.

There are also the other kind—fly-by-night operators, who hold out the lure of low price, without guaranteeing their workmanship and quality of the installation. Wells of this type usually end up costing far more than any initial saving in the cost of drilling.

A good well drilling contractor may be recognized by these signs: He enjoys a good reputation and is accustomed to working under terms of a written contract; he provides full liability insurance coverage for protection of the property owner while the drilling is in progress; blueprints the job step-by-step, including a breakdown of material costs; gives a per foot drilling figure; provides a log of the well and a statement of work performed and materials used. And in most cases, he'll be a member of the state and national associations of well drilling contractors, to keep abreast of new technological developments in his field.

Rural families eager to duplicate the plumbing-connected conveniences of city living are advised to consult a dealer specializing in the planning and installation of electric water systems.



Cows need plenty of water to drink—in the feedlot as well as the barn—to achieve and maintain high milk and butterfat production. With an electric water system, it is a simple matter to extend the piping to take care of an outside watering trough at any point around the farm.

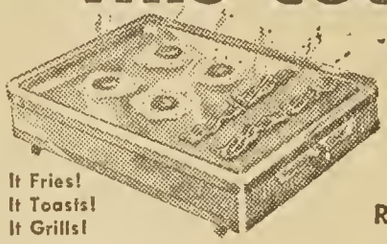
KELVINATOR *TRADE WINDS* SALE

REA SPECIAL

THIS COUPON WORTH $17.00

Toward the purchase of a

NEW KELVINATOR PARTY GRILL



It Fries!
It Toasts!
It Grills!

- Accurate Thermostat Temperature Control
- Solid Cast Aluminum
- Plugs in 110 AC Outlet

Regular Price $29.95
Less Coupon $17.00

only $12.95

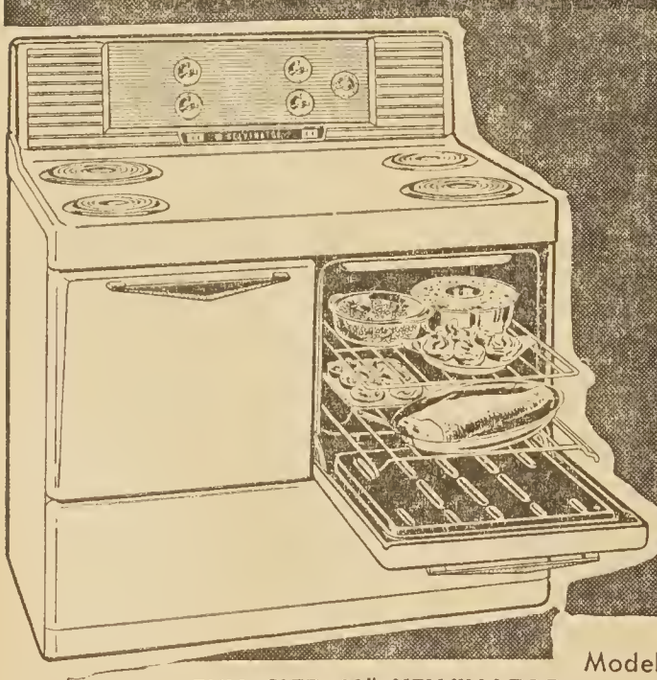
Only One to a Family

WORLD'S FASTEST ELECTRIC COOKING

NEW 1957 KELVINATOR

30" or 40" ELECTRIC RANGES

Your Choice **$199.95** *with Trade*



AND BOTH RANGES ARE FULLY AUTOMATIC

Model KRG-33S

Model KRG-43S

FULL SIZE 40" KELVINATOR

Superspeed Cooking • Four 7-Heat Surface Units • Radiant Rod Bake and Broil Units • Storage Compartment with Drop-Down Door

30" KELVINATOR "SPACE-SAVER"

Giant Oven, a whole roast wider than most • Superspeed Cooking • Four 7-Heat Surface Units. • Radiant Rod Bake and Broil Units

Kelvinator **QUALITY MEANS LESS SERVICE COSTS!**

Every Kelvinator product has been designed and built to give the years and years of trouble-free use, dependability and low cost so essential to the farm housewife

Take Your Coupon to Your *Kelvinator* Dealer Listed on Opposite Page

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Mich.

See these *Kelvinator* dealers

ABERDEEN
Parker Ice & Fuel Co.
AHOSKIE
H. H. Smith & Son
ALBEMARLE
Sossamon Furniture Co.
AURORA
Jack McWilliams
AYDEN
Home Distributing Co.
BANNER ELK
Banner Elke Hdwe. & Supply Co.
BATH
Tankard Esso Service Station
BELVIDERE
Louis I. Winslow
BENSON
Ryals Brothers & Barnes
BETHEL
Hunniecutt Furniture Co.
BOONE
Ayers Electric Co.
Boone Supply Co.
Davis Furniture Co.
BURGAW
Rochelle Furniture Co.
CARTHAGE
Carthage Ice Plant
CHINQUAPIN
Jones Motor Co.
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Thomas Appliance Co.
CLARKTON
Prince Brothers
CLINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.
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Home Furniture Co.
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Economy Auto Supply
New Home Appliance Co.
ELKIN
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
ERWIN
Three-Star Grocery & Hdwe.
FAIRMONT
Robeson Furniture Co.
FALKLAND
K. R. Wooten Co.
FARMVILLE
Farmville Furniture Co.
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B. F. Goodrich Co.
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FOUNTAIN
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MOREHEAD CITY
Economy Stores
MOUNT OLIVE
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Planters Hardware Co.
NEW BERN
Economy Auto Supply Co.
NORTH WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Store
OAK CITY
J. H. Ayers
OXFORD
Economy Auto Supply
Granville Furniture Co.
PINETOPS
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.
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T. A. Turner & Co.
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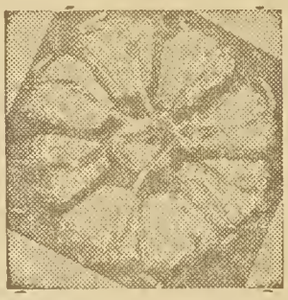
Farmers Supply Co.
WINSTON-SALEM
Crim Brunt & Green

Make a Merry Month of Maypole Cake!

Make this cake for a May Queen . . . or as a charming centerpiece at any Spring party. This delightful dessert is as easy to do as it is glamorous!



Finished Cake

Figure #1

Figure #2

You'll need:

2 round cake layers, 8 or 9 inch size
A batch of fluffy frosting

1 can Baker's Angel Flake Coconut
Food coloring — green, red, yellow

9 candy sticks
Pastel ribbons — green, pink, yellow

Follow these easy steps:

1. Follow carefully the package directions for baking any instant cake mix (we recommend the *new* chocolate chip mix) . . . or follow a recipe of your own. Cool layers.
2. Spread frosting between the two layers. In center of cake mark a 2-inch circle . . . use a biscuit or doughnut cutter. Then with a sharp knife cut down around the circle.
3. Cut the rest of the cake into 8 equal wedges. (See Figure #1)
4. Separate the cake pieces and spread frosting over top and sides of each wedge.
5. Rearrange cake on large plate or tray as in Figure #2. Allow about 1 inch between each piece.
6. Sprinkle white flaked coconut on center round. Divide rest of coconut in three parts and tint green, pink, and yellow. (To tint, just put about a half teaspoon of water in bowl with a few drops of food coloring . . . add coconut and toss with fork until color is evenly distributed.)
7. Sprinkle tinted coconut over wedges, alternating colors.
8. Put a stick of candy into each piece of cake, with a taller one in center round. Tie pastel ribbons (green, pink, yellow) to center stick and extend them out to the other sticks of candy . . . fasten to sticks with a bit of cellophane tape, if necessary. Let ribbons trail down sides of cake.

KEEP IT COOL

(Continued from Page 14)

resistance to the air flow as wheat 4 feet deep. Five hundred bushels of wheat at 20 per cent moisture level, 4 feet deep, would require a fan that would deliver (500 x 3) 1,500 cubic feet per minute against 1.2 inches static pressure.

Reliable fan manufacturers will supply air delivery ratings for the range of static pressures for which their fans are designed. Fans that are unsatisfactory for grain drying include house, attic, or barn ventilating fans; those for blowing materials, such as silage and grain blowers; and those of the type used in fanning mills.

Fans used for drying can later be used for cooling if needed. In most cases, however, grain can be reduced to a moisture level safe for storage when the relative humidity is 60 per cent or less. Shelled corn, wheat, oats, and grain sorghums should be stored at 12 per cent moisture content, and soybeans at 11 per cent if quality is to be assured.

WANTED

YOUR EYES AND EARS IN "OPERATION SKYWATCH" TO ASSIST RADAR

Your country's radar is ever on the alert to pick up the approach of any aircraft... and it becomes even more effective when assisted by volunteer human skywatchers. That's why your eyes and ears are needed a few hours a week. Remember... in the event of war we will be struck first and hard, despite all our efforts for peace. They have over 1000 long-range bombers. Our military forces are on guard 24 hours a day ... our radar constantly scans the skies. But only the eyes and ears of "Skywatchers" can furnish the additional alertness to complete our air defense organization. Answer your country's call... help guard against a sneak attack. Volunteer... now.

Contact Civil Defense

GOC

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

"WILLIE WIREDHAND"
Y'KNOW, JOHN AND JAY, THIS OLD MILL WHEEL IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF HOW WE "GENERATE" OR "MAKE" ELECTRICITY!
KIRBY'S MILL
Y'SEE··THE FORCE OF THE WATER FALLING ON THE BLADES TURNS THE WHEEL, AN' ···IN TURN··· IT TURNS ALL THE MACHINERY INSIDE THE MILL!
THE TRICK IS TO START A WHEEL TURNING···
WE CAN USE FALLING WATER TO TURN ELECTRIC GENERATORS, OR WE CAN FORCE STEAM AGAINST THE BLADES OF A TURBINE TO TURN ONE···
OR WE CAN USE AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE LIKE THIS DIESEL
THE WAY RURAL FAMILIES ARE PUTTING ELECTRICITY TO WORK THESE DAYS···WE NEED TO GENERATE PLENTY! THE FOLKS ON OUR LINES ARE DOUBLING THEIR USE EVERY FIVE YEARS!
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
WE NEED TO MAKE SO MUCH ELECTRICITY IN FACT, THAT WE'RE WORRIED ABOUT SUPPIES OF FUEL TO DO IT. THE ATOM IS THE ANSWER!
REACTOR
TURBINE
THREE RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OPS HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO BUILD ATOMIC POWER PLANTS!
THE IDEA IS SIMPLE··· HEAT FROM AN ATOMIC REACTOR MAKES THE STEAM···
GENERATOR
··WHICH TURNS THE TURBINE AND THE GENERATOR IN THE USUAL WAY!!
DAD CALLS THIS GENERATION OF THE FUTURE-FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS BUT IT'S HERE NOW!
THE 1000 RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS TOGETHER GENERATE ONLY 18% OF THE ELECTRICITY THEY NEED···
THAT LEAVES 82% THAT THEY MUST BUY WHOLESALE SO THEY CAN DISTRIBUTE ALL THAT PEOPLE WANT··· WHEN AND WHERE THEY WANT IT!
WHY DON'T THEY GENERATE ALL THE POWER THEY NEED?
BUILDING A GENERATING PLANT COSTS A LOT OF MONEY! RURAL ELECTRICS BUILD THEM ONLY IF THERE'S A SHORTAGE OF POWER OR IF THE COST OF WHOLESALE POWER IS TOO HIGH!
BUT THE BIGGEST JOB IS DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY AND THAT'S WHAT WE CAN TALK ABOUT NEXT TIME!

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Becky's An Ambassador

Carolina Farmer's assistant editor, Miss Rebekah Rivers, has been chosen as Raleigh's 1957 Community Ambassador.

Her selection was announced by E. N. Peeler, president of the project which each year sends a local person to spend the summer in a European home.

Miss Rivers has been granted a leave of absence by the *Carolina Farmer* and will probably depart in June for Finland. While in Europe, she will interpret the American way of life to persons she comes in contact with.

Miss Rivers, in addition to her duties as assistant editor, is editor of the Carolina Homemaker. She has been in her present position for four years. Previously she was connected with the Treasury Department in Paris. She speaks French and, according to Peeler, this ability will enhance her effectiveness as an envoy from Raleigh.

A graduate of Appalachian State College, Miss Rivers has taken additional work at George Washington University and at N. C. State College. During the summer of 1952 she taught French at Appalachian.

She is a member of the Raleigh Altrusa Club and its executive board, member of the Raleigh Little Theatre, counselor for the senior group of the Methodist Youth Fellowship at Edenton Street Church, a committee chairman of the Raleigh Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations, and a member of the League of Women Voters.

Laundry Drain

(Continued from Page 15)

diameter will serve the purpose just as effectively and will be easier to clean. Arrange some kind of a grommet around the pipe where it enters the drum so that excess dirt will not fall into the drum. If desired, the pipe may be cemented in place with regular building concrete. Fill dirt around drum when finished.

The drain described, if properly installed, will prove adequate to handle a great deal of water. A similar drain was used for years in a garage as a car wash rack drain and never gave the slightest trouble. In most rural or suburban areas satisfactory results can be expected.

TWO TONS AN ACRE

THIS BERTIE COUNTY FARMER SHOWS HOW IT'S DONE

W. G. Tarkington of Bertie County, only peanut grower in the state to qualify for the Two-Ton Peanut Club this year, turned the trick by using good farm practices in growing his crop.

A. D. Stuart, agronomy specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service at State College, says Tarkington started by having his soil tested. It showed that he needed to add lime to his soil to bring it to the proper pH for growing peanuts. According to the soil test, he needed to apply 1,500 pounds of lime.

The crop preceding Tarkington's prizewinning acre of peanuts was corn, which was fertilized with 600 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer and 500 pounds of 20-0-20 used as a side dressing.

In getting ready to grow his record yield of peanuts, Stuart says Tarkington broadcast 400 pounds of 0-9-27 fertilizer on his land 30 days before breaking it, plus 200 pounds of muriate of potash. This was plowed down well so that it would be in the region of root growth where the peanut plants could make the greatest use of it.

The crop was cultivated in order to keep the weeds and grass under control. At blooming time 400 pounds of landplaster was applied to the peanut plants to supply the necessary calcium for the filling out of the pods.

In order to control diseases and insects on the crop, Tarkington dusted his peanuts first with sulphur and DDT and used copper sulphur without DDT for the two final applications. He used 36-inch row widths and planted his seed 6 inches apart in the drill.

He could perhaps have gained a further increase in yield if he could have decreased his row width to 30 inches, says Stuart.

His yield of 4,044 pounds per acre from 82 stacks of peanuts gave him a return of 553.35. This is quite an achievement in a year when the peanut crop had 21 days of rain during the time that it would normally have been harvested, declared Stuart.

More Loan Funds

Within a few hours of its passage by Congress, President Eisenhower signed a deficiency appropriation measure authorizing an additional $200 million for rural electrification loans. REA requested the increase to meet rapidly expanding loan needs of its borrowers. The House of Representatives approved the measure on April 15 and the Senate on April 16.

The unused portion of the $200 million authorization will be available to meet increased loan needs during the 1958 fiscal year which begins July 1, 1957. REA also has revised the estimate of its lending program for that year. Whereas applications originally indicated loans of $185 million, they now indicate a total of $280 million.

REA Administrator David A. Hamil said that the power requirements of all REA borrowers increased 15 per cent in calendar year 1956, contrasted to an industry-wide increase of about 10 per cent. REA has 988 active electric borrowers. They serve about 4-1/3 million consumers.

"Most of our rural electric borrowers built a substantial part of their distribution systems during the period 1949-51," Hamil said. "They have about exhausted the capability which was built into these systems and must now step up construction to stay ahead of the continuously expanding demand for power."

The agency had $240 million available for electric loans during the current fiscal year ending June 30. At the end of March it had approved $175 million in loans, leaving $65 million for new approvals. At that time applications on hand totaled $154.4 million, of which $63.6 million were filed in March.

When REA first estimated its loan needs for the year, loan applications on hand being prepared by borrowers indicated a loan total of $185 million. With a sharp increase of applications beginning in the fall of 1956, the estimate was revised. A loan total in excess of $300 million now is anticipated.

How a little girl's

Blue Pinafore

started a nation-wide campaign

for beauty, cleanliness and safety

Back in 1909, a school teacher in Cleveland, Ohio, bought an inexpensive blue pinafore for a little girl who needed a new dress. The child went home, glowing with pride in her new finery.

The mother was so impressed with the change wrought by the new dress that she decided to clean her heretofore neglected house. The house began to sparkle under the enthusiastic cleaning, and, suddenly, the new dress and the clean house made the littered yard more unsightly than ever. She gathered the forces of the entire family and cleared it.

Neighbors looking across the fence at the changes in the appearance of the child, the house, and the yard became conscious of the untidiness of their own possessions and set about "putting their houses in order." Before long the entire city followed suit.

And so, a little girl's new pinafore started a clean-up campaign that gained nation-wide recognition. Today Spring Clean-Up Week is observed in thousands of communities, both urban and rural.

The clean-up campaign has been valuable in many ways. First of all, it has made our cities and countrysides more pleasing to the eye, and has encouraged our citizens to live in more sanitary and healthful surroundings. But, above all, the cleaning sessions have removed thousands of fire hazards from homes and farms, and caused people to be more conscious of safety precautions.

This spring, when you're planning your personal clean-up projects, insure your family against the loss of their homes and lives by making a safety check around your households and farms.

According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, one in eight fires of known causes is of an electrical origin. The blowing of a fuse in your home is a danger signal. It signifies that the circuit is overloaded or defective. The use of a fuse of larger amperage than that for which the circuit was designed destroys this protective feature. An overload of current may heat the wire red hot and start a fire.

Check your circuit load this spring. If you need advice, your electric co-op electrification advisor will lend you a hand. If he advises, have a competent electrician repair or extend wiring.

If your spring plans include buying new appliances, take safety precautions by buying electric appliances and cords listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. New appliances, such as air conditioners, draw heavy current. Consult your EA about whether your new appliance will call for new wiring.

Old papers, boxes and other rubbish endanger your home.

Clear household of such hazards during spring cleaning.

rural homemakers ask

WHY COOK ELECTRICALLY?

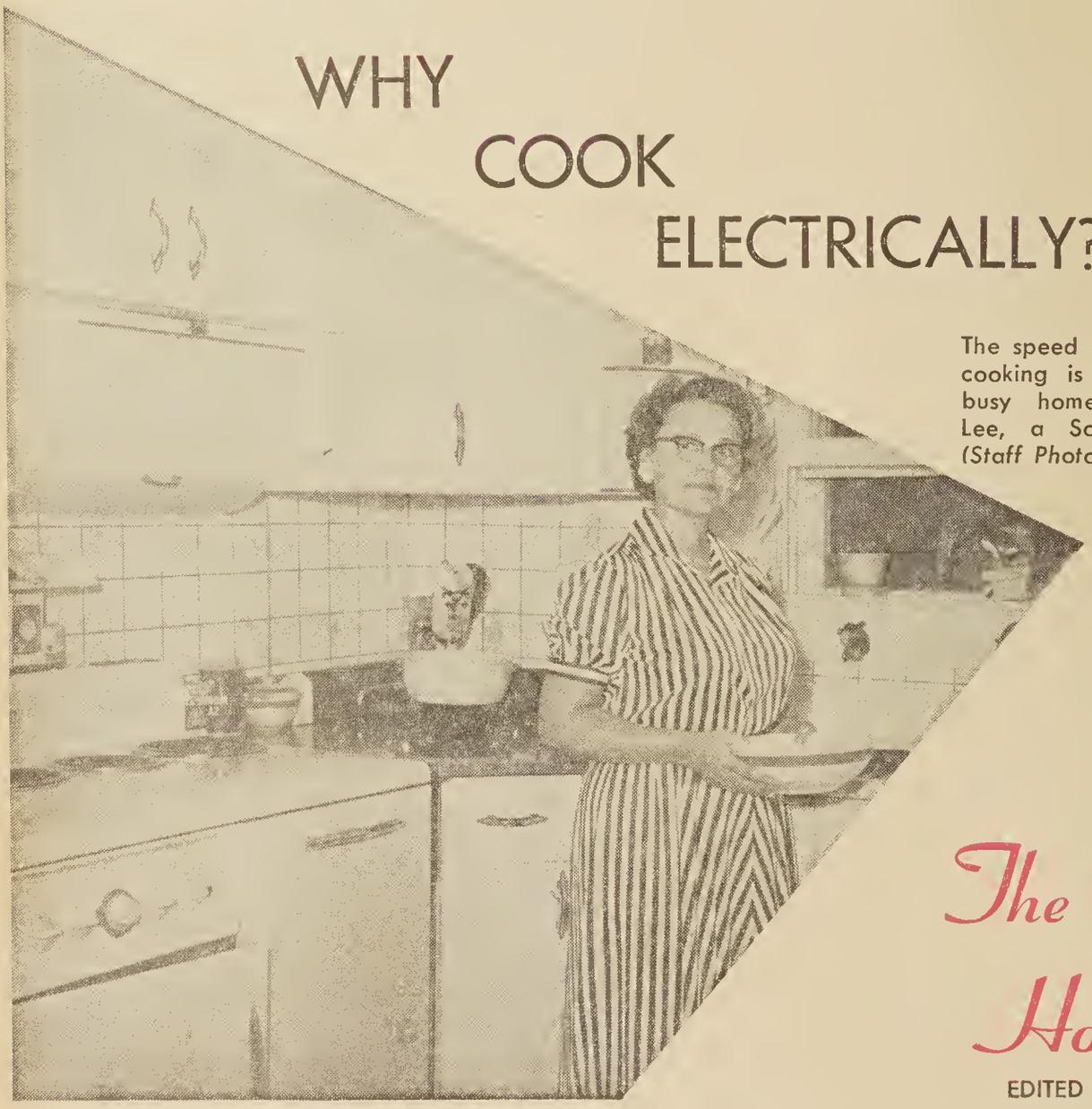
Despite the fact that tests conducted by impartial agencies throughout the past few years have proved the advantages of electric cooking over any other type cooking, homemakers holding tenaciously to their old methods are still asking the question below: "Why cook electrically?" This month, our homemaking staff answers the question for you point by point . . . they say you should cook electrically because

● **Electric cooking is clean.** Your pots and pans stay much brighter. You'll find that the labor involved in cleaning walls, windows and curtains around the stove will be greatly reduced when you switch to an electric range.

● **Electric cooking is safe.** There is no flame connected with electric heat. The oven is heavily insulated, minimizing the danger of burns. Ranges made by reliable manufacturers are tested and listed by Underwriters Laboratories to show that they have met nationally-recognized standards for safety.

● **Electric cooking is fast.** When the switch is turned, heat is generated instantly in the heating unit and flows directly into the cooking utensil, where the heat is quickly absorbed. Electric ranges are also equipped with high-speed surface units so that food may be brought quickly to cooking temperature. The oven preheats quickly to baking temperatures and electric broiling is faster than ever.

● **Electric cooking is cool.** The surface units of the range are so constructed that heat is transferred directly to the bottom of the utensil and very little escapes into the kitchen. The insulation of the oven walls prevents the heat escaping from the oven. Too, oven processes are automatically regulated by thermostatic oven-heat controls, so a lot of peeking at the baking is not necessary—which further prevents the escape of heat into the oven. Too, oven processes are automatically regulated by thermostatic oven-heat controls, so a lot of peeking at the baking is not necessary—which further prevents the escape of heat into the kitchen.



The speed and efficiency of electric cooking is very important to such busy homemakers as Mrs. Wayne Lee, a South River EMC member. *(Staff Photo by Lynn Brunson.)*

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

● Electric cooking is healthful.

Because electricity does not burn up oxygen in the production of heat nor produce products of combustion, it is easy to keep the kitchen healthfully ventilated. When cooking electrically, there are no fumes and no odors from the heating units. The controlled heat of an electric range makes possible the simplified cooking of food which retains their flavor.

● Electric cooking is easily and accurately controlled.

The same switch setting on a given unit always provides the same cooking heat. Electric ovens are regulated by a thermostat which automatically switches the current on and off and constantly maintains the desired temperature.

● Electric cooking is exact.

Surface units on an electric range give the same heat for each switch setting every time. The insulation of the oven and the precision-built thermostatic oven heat control work together to maintain accurate oven temperatures.

● The electric range is an instrument of precision.

Today, in electric cooking, accuracy of measurement is not restricted to ingredients alone; it is available in the form of measured heat for each cooking process as well. With measured, accurately controlled heat at her command, today's homemaker has a lot of help in preparing wholesome, well-cooked food.

● Electric cooking is a simplified art.

Because the electric range is an automatic instrument of precision, the electric homemaker is now relieved of many of the routine mechanics of everyday cooking. She has more time and energy for other jobs, for community projects, for fun, for her own study and self-improvement, for pleasure with her family.

In short, electric cooking has brought human service, health, economy, and happiness to homemakers . . . for electric cooking is simple, practical, and convenient.

The Oven and You

Slip an entire meal into your oven, trip on to your meeting, and come home to a hot meal and a cool kitchen

HAVE you ever found yourself in this not-so-infrequent homemaker situation: The monthly home demonstration club is meeting and company is coming for dinner the same evening. The club meeting can't be skipped because you're the president. The company is due at 5:30—and you won't be back in the kitchen until 5:15.

Or perhaps the problem is this: Your family of six must eat promptly at 5 in order to get all the chores done in time to get to the high school for the senior play. Now, this is a busy day for you, and the only preparation time you have for the dinner is the hour or hour and a half before 5. But, alas, you remember that you promised to be at the church's spring bazaar and work at the cake table from 4 to 5.

When these problems face you, ladies, don't despair, for the situation isn't as bad as you think—or, at least it isn't if you have an electric range. The simple answer is an oven dinner, which will be cooking while you're clubbing and will be ready for company or the family when you return.

Here's an oven dinner for six all planned for you. It takes 1¼ hours to cook in the oven, starting with a cold oven. Set your temperature dial at 350 F.

Ham Loaf Ring with Diced Carrots
Baked Potatoes
Prune and Apricot Upside-Down Cake

Prepare ham loaf ring and carrots and place on bottom rack in oven. Place six medium-sized (scrubbed and lightly greased) potatoes and cake on upper rack.

HAM LOAF

1 lb. ground ham
1 lb. ground beef or pork
½ cup bread crumbs
½ cup tomato ketchup
1 egg
¼ cup minced onion
½ cup chopped pimentos
½ t salt
⅛ t pepper
1 t prepared mustard

Mix together meats, seasonings, bread crumbs and egg. Pour ketchup into bottom of well-greased ring pan. Pack in the meat mixture. Bake as directed above. To serve: Turn out of mold on large platter, fill center with diced carrots, and garnish with parsley. 350° F.

BUTTERED CARROTS

4 cups sliced carrots
2/3 cups hot water
1 t lemon juice
1 t salt
3 t butter

Place carrots, salt and water in shallow pan with close-fitting cover, and cook as directed above. Serve with butter that has been creamed with lemon juice; chopped parsley may be added.

UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

¼ cup butter
½ cup brown sugar
½ t lemon rind
Stewed apricot halves
Stewed prune halves
5 t shortening
2/3 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 cup milk
2¼ cup flour
4 t baking powder
½ t salt

Blend the butter and brown sugar; add lemon rind; spread in bottom of cake pan about 8 inches square and 2 inches deep. Arrange apricot and prune halves to form a design on top of sugar mixture in cake pan. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, then egg; beat well. Add milk alternately with flour, baking powder and salt sifted together. Mix thoroughly. Pour batter carefully over fruit in pan; bake as directed above. Turn onto serving platter, upside-down, and serve with whipped cream.

9379. JIFFY-CUT Printed Pattern. Paper pattern is all one piece; pin to fabric, cut each blouse at once. Three styles included. Dotted blouse takes 1-7/8 yards 35-inch fabric; striped, 1-3/8 yards; white, 1-3/4 yards.

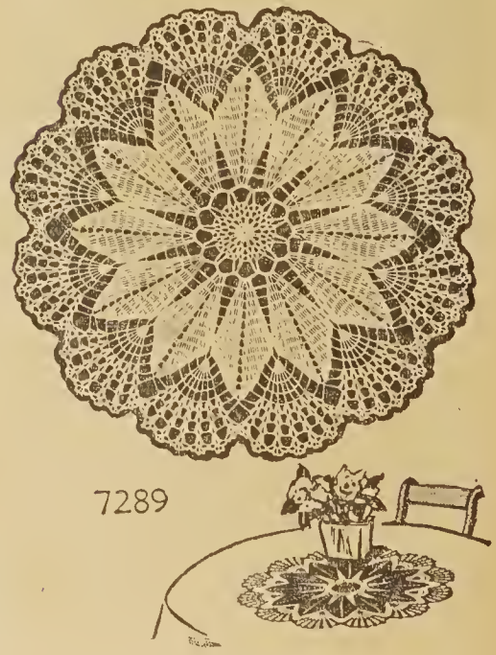
4659. Simple, slimming lines for half-sizers. Easy sewing with our Printed Pattern. Half Sizes 14-½—24-½. Size 16-½ takes 3-5/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

9156. Mix-match trio to slim the larger figure. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 button-shoulder blouse, 1-¾ yards 35-inch fabric; shorts 1-5/8 yards; skirt 3-1/8 yards.

4720. Sun fashion with lovely princess lines: brief little bolero. Easy-sew Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress 4-7/8 yards 35-inch fabric; bolero and dress trim 1-1/8 yards contrast.

4869. Trim, comfortable style for shorter, fuller figures. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14-½—24-½. Size 16-½ takes 3-3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

7118 Swedish weaving is a lovely, gentle art; easy to do. Use it on curtains, towels, aprons, baby bibs, knitting bags—anything made of huck. Charts and directions for four designs.

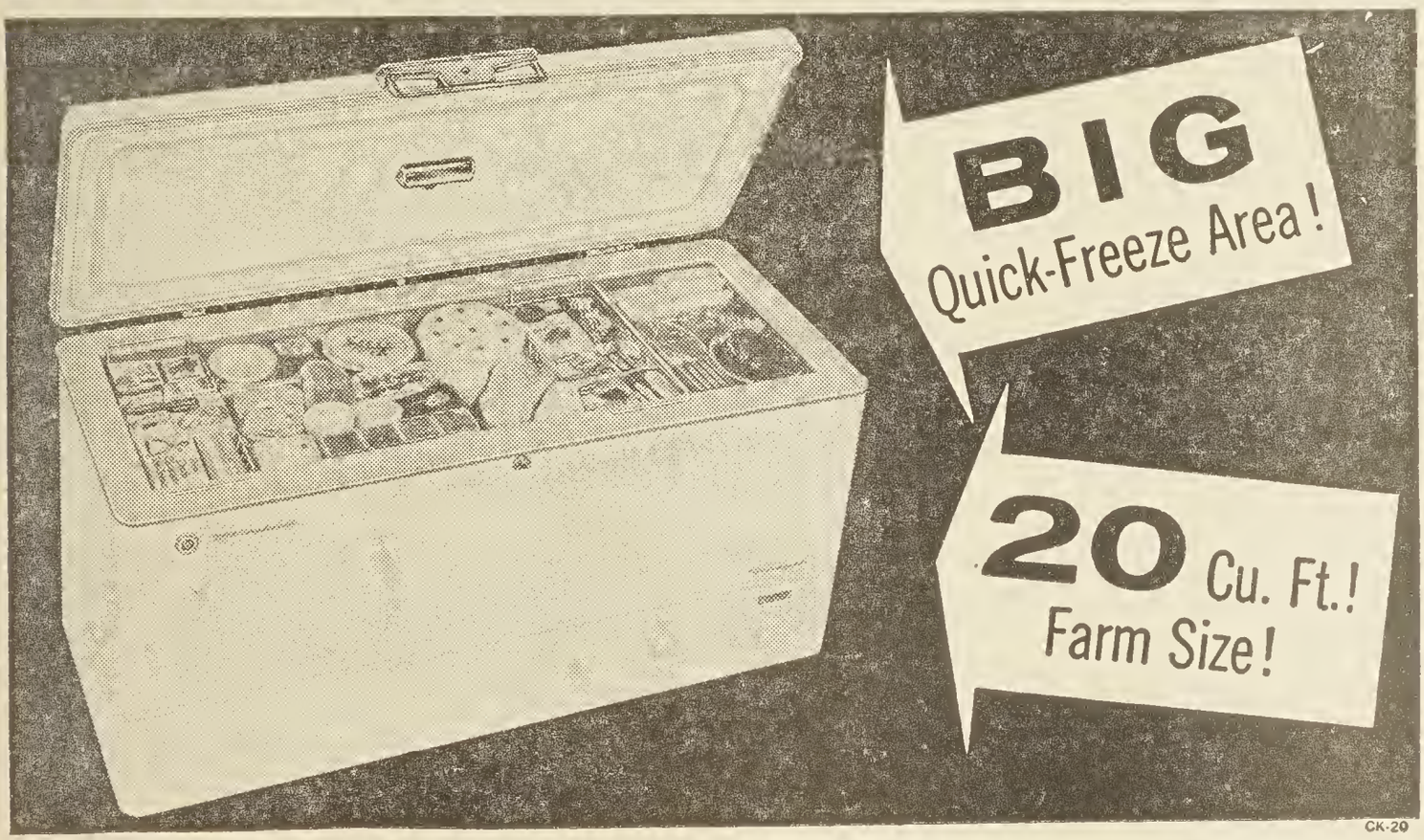


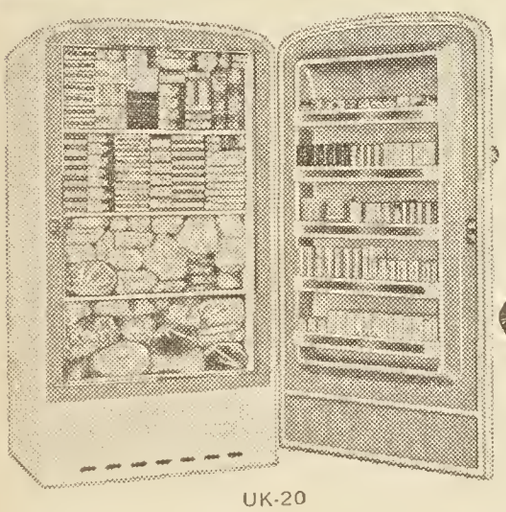
7289 Stunning doily in lovely flower design to grace your table. Crochet directions for 21-inch doily in No. 30 mercerized cotton. Smaller doily to match.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern to the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer Fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlecraft Catalogue.

Now...a locker plant in your own home!

NEW Westinghouse Freezer holds 700 lbs!





UK-20

This big 20 cu. ft. Westinghouse Freezer gives you all the freezer space you want at harvesttime . . . all the quick-freeze capacity you need for quantity freezing!

Look at the special convenience features: Westinghouse gives you Freezer Living at its best! Separate Quick-Freeze Compartment provides below-zero temperatures to seal in the flavor and vitamins of foods.

**Moveable Dividers keep food separated for orderly storage.*
**Guard-Lite indicates safe temperatures.*
**Interior Light.* **Tumbler Lock.*
**Seal-Tite Lid . . . counterbalanced to open easily.*

New Deep-Door Upright Freezers hold up to 700 lbs. Row after row of up front storage. Never before such supermarket convenience in your home.

Westinghouse gives the widest choice of freezers with upright and chest-types in sizes from 9 to 20 cu. ft. . . . at prices as low as $2 a week after a small down payment. See them now at your Westinghouse Dealer's. And, remember, Westinghouse has built quality into electric refrigeration since 1930.

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

HAVE BETTER ELECTRICITY

See TV's top dramatic show—Westinghouse Studio One

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Major Appliance Division, Columbus, Ohio.

Eat Eggs

March was declared throughout the nation as Egg Month, but it seems to us that healthy citizens should be vitally aware of the importance of eggs in the daily diet every month.

The slogan, "Eat Eggs for Goodness Sake," used during March in the education program, might be one we should continually keep before us.

Some peoples of the world have considered eggs sacred, using them as symbols of the beginning of a new life. Today, though we don't consider them sacred, we recognize the life-giving food qualities of the egg. The egg is one of the protective foods. It is a very rich source of protein, vitamins and minerals.

To make the best use of them as an important food and to stretch your food dollar (that is, for those of you who do not keep chickens): Be wise in planning; be smart in shopping; be careful in storing.

Points on EGG weights and grades

Those of us who are not so fortunate as to have a home supply of eggs must be aware of several points when shopping for them at the grocery store. Above all, we should have a working knowledge of the grading and weight system used for eggs.

The quality of eggs is designated by grade, which indicates the interior quality of the egg. The grades sold at retail range from AA, highest quality, to C, lowest quality. Grades A & B are most often found in stores.

The interior quality of the egg is determined by placing the egg before a strong light or candle. By a quick rotating motion, the egg contents are made to spin, showing location and condition of yolk and white, as well as revealing blood spots, cracks or other defects.

The lower grades of eggs are just as nutritious as higher grades, and are satisfactory for more economical cooking and baking. Grade A or AA eggs are more suitable for frying, poaching and boiling, due to their appearance and flavor.

When broken out of shell, eggs have certain characteristics for each grade.

AA—Egg covers small area; white is thick, stands high; yolk is firm and high.

A—Egg covers moderate area; white is reasonably thick, stands fairly high; yolk is firm and high.

B—Egg covers wide area; has small amount of thick white; yolk is somewhat flattened and enlarged.

C—Egg covers very wide area; white is thin and watery; yolk is flat, enlarged and BREAKS EASILY.

In addition, there are other grades to designate dirty, cracked, leaking, and other low grade eggs.

Now, let's look at the weight chart:

Name	*Wgt. pr. dozen*
Jumbo	*30 oz.*
Extra large	*24 oz.*
Large	*24 oz.*
Medium	*21 oz.*
Small	*18 oz.*
Pee wee	*15 oz.*

The size does not affect the nutritive value or cooking performance of the egg.

Price differences between the various sizes of eggs of the same grade change during the year. For example, as the supply of small eggs increases during July, August, and September, they are usually lower in price and represent a better buy per pound of eggs.

If large eggs sell for more than about 1/3 above the price of small eggs, then small eggs are the better buy, ounce for ounce of egg. If small eggs are selling at 39 cents a dozen and large eggs at more than 52 cents a dozen, small eggs would be the better buy.

Buy eggs from a dealer who keeps his stock of eggs refrigerated. The grade mark can't mean as much as it should if eggs are not kept cold in the store before you buy them. Keep eggs cold at home, too. After you have bought your eggs, PROTECT QUALITY—KEEP EGGS IN THE REFRIGERATOR, because heat lowers quality rapidly.

Shell color may vary from white to deep brown, but this does not affect the flavor, nutritive value or cooking performance of the egg.

cooking tips for eggs

Everyone can cook eggs so that they retain their flavor, tenderness and attractiveness by following these simple rules:

- Cook eggs at low to moderate temperatures to assure tender attractive eggs and egg dishes. High temperature and over-cooking toughens eggs. Egg-rich cakes, souffles and other dishes leavened with eggs will fall, the crust will be thick and tough, and inside heavy and soggy. In dishes thickened with eggs, such as custards and sauces, high temperature and over-cooking cause curdling or watering.
- Separate eggs as soon as you remove them from the refrigerator. Cold yolks are less likely to break.
- Egg whites whip to larger volume when at room temperature.
- When eggs are used in casserole dishes, the dish should be set in a pan of water to keep the temperature low during cooking.
- The water in which eggs are cooked should be kept below the boiling point. Butter in which eggs are fried should be kept below the smoking point.

Memo to Mamas

Children must have healthy teeth and a healthy mouth to help build and insure a healthy body. The foods he eats will play a strong part in the proper or improper development of your child's teeth.

That precious smile of your youngster can be protected for his lifetime, if you are careful to protect his teeth and to teach him to protect them.

Mrs. Rachel Ferguson, extension nutritionist at N. C. State College, says that healthy teeth, healthy gums and supporting structure are a part of a healthy body. "A child or an adult must have healthy teeth and a healthy mouth in order to help build and insure a healthy body," she advises.

If a person's gums are sore; teeth decayed, or frame work of the mouth is poorly formed, one cannot chew properly and digestion is disturbed. In addition, mouth defects often detract from an attractive smile and pleasing facial expression.

Dentists and nutritionists say that foods rich in calcium and the proper vitamins are most important to children when the teeth and jaws are forming. Vitamins A and C are important throughout life in helping to protect the gums.

Dental research has advanced now to the stage where several factors are known to influence the decay of teeth. One of these factors is the amount of carbohydrates (sugar and starch) in the diet. Certain bacteria found in the mouth multiply rapidly in the presence of carbohydrates. These bacteria change carbohydrates into acid, which attack the enamel of the teeth and cause decay. Foods which are high in sugar are especially harmful to the teeth.

Now that spring and gardening time are here, Mrs. Ferguson emphasizes that homemakers should plan to plant an abundance of foods to protect the family teeth. "Foods like tomatoes, raw cabbage, and salad greens will supply Vitamin C," she says, "while those rich in Vitamin A are the dark green or dark yellow vegetables such as turnip greens, collards, mustard greens, carrots, yellow squash and pumpkin.

For healthy gums and a healthy jaw in which healthy teeth may grow and live, Mrs. Ferguson urges that you and your family eat foods high in the correct vitamins and minerals, and go slow on sweets, and you will be protecting smiles as well as teeth.

Over The Lines

with Becky

from tomatoes to international relations

This month, the Carolina Homemaker staff salutes the 65,000 Tar Heel home demonstration club members, who earlier this month joined their 6 million sisters across the nation in the observance of the 12th annual National Home Demonstration Week.

You rural club women have come a long way since the pioneer beginning of your clubs in 1914 (43 years ago this month). From the humble, simple Tomato Clubs and Corn Clubs have evolved the tremendous scope of the home demonstration club program today . . . a program based on the home, the family and the community.

In addition to the basic homemaking skills of food and nutrition, clothing, home management, you have now begun to round out your programs with projects in education, music, reading, citizenship, and international relations . . . and other projects which continually widen your field of interest and increase your scope of vision and your effectiveness to your home and community.

And so we tip our new spring bonnets to you ladies who have remained so devoted to the ideals of your club:

"Character—Courage—Culture—Citizenship."

May the future of the home demonstration clubs be as bright as the daisy in its emblem.

Free Pattern

A smart pullover for an unexpected chilly spring evening—make some this summer, too, to start your teen-agers to school in the fall. Made of a bulky yarn, "Turbo-Knit" by Coats & Clark. The elegance of this pullover is in the stitch detail. It is quick and fun to make on big modern needles—in sizes 10-16 — it takes 10 skeins in Size 10.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SEW BABY SHOES at home! $40 week possible. We contact stores for you. Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

EMBROIDER STAMPED LINENS. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th Street, Dept. 319, New York 11, N. Y.

CHURCH GROUPS, organizations, home agents. Raise funds easily! Complete credit to organizations. Over 50 useful unusual moneymakers. Low prices—large profits! Send today for approvals with complete information. BEB Products, Dept. NC-57, Oneonta, New York.

SEW APRONS AT HOME for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

● FOR SALE

SWEET POTATO PLANTS for sale. Early maturing Portoricans, 500 — $2.00; 1000—$3.50; 5000—$16.25; 10.000—$30.00. Old fashioned Nancy Halls, 500—$3.00; 1000—$4.50; Vineless Bunch, 1000—$6.50. Ray Plant Farm, Ralston, Tennessee.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. JERSEY-BELLS (M.J. 74). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use $18 per 1000. Order early. Circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT Surplus weekly, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc., direct from Government. Next 4 issues $1.00. Government Surplus, Paxton, Ill.

MINK RAISING INFORMATION free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY. Implements, tractors, trucks, jeeps. Direct from U. S. Government Depots. List & Procedure, $1.00. BRODY, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside 4, New York.

MR. FARMER, give your livestock best minerals available for past 35 years. Use National Hog, Mule and Cow Medicines. Order from dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. (Telephone TE 2-8729)

CEMENTS: Anything broken at your house? Leech Cement or Glue will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask Dealer or order from Distributor, National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. (Telephone TEmple 2-8729.)

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Guaranteed. Improved Portoricans, Tennessee Nancy Halls, "Bunch" vineless Portoricans, 200, $1.00; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50; 10,000, $30.00. Quick shipments. Planting guide free. PETE TAYLOR, Gleason, Tennessee.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

PAINT SNOW WHITE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample, Snow White Co., CF. Toledo, Ohio.

TIMBER SALES, ESTIMATES, forest damage appraisals, timber type maps, growth predictions. J. Atwood Whitman, Consulting Forester, Glendon, N. C.

LICENSE PLATES WANTED from 1910 to 1915. Also auto magazines before 1920. Please write. Anthony Shupienus, Newport, New Jersey.

● POULTRY

SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

WHY PAY MORE! Heavy Breed Cockerels, $5.95—100 COD. (Positively No. Leghorns). Heavy Breed one breed our choice Straight Run $7.95—100. Deluxe New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rockcrosses, your choice Straight Run $9.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets $16.95—100. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $25.95—100, Straight Run $9.95. Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Virginia.

The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 133,000

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

It Grows on Trees

(Continued from Page 11)

Witch hazel leaves go to foreign markets. French wine industries use large quantities of leaves shipped by the Wilcox company as a catalyst in coloring fine wines.

Belgians turn red clover blossoms into a mild stomach tonic. Spaniards buy Passion Flower.

The Wilcox outfit is one of the few concerns operating stills—legally—in North Carolina. The company distills oil of birch bark and wintergreen leaves, used as a candy flavoring. About 200 pounds of birch bark is needed to produce one gallon of the red fragrant oil.

Cough syrup comes from white pine compound, a mixture of white pine bark, wild cherries, blood root, sassafras root, balm of Gilead buds and spikenard root.

Gathering crude drugs can be a year-round business proposition. Summer is the time for herbs, leaves, and flowers. Autumn is best for roots. Bark is collected mostly in spring and summer when the sap is up.

A price list for various roots, herbs, leaves and flowers might be obtained by writing Charles Wilcox, manager of the Wilcox Drug Company at Boone in Watauga County.

Wilcox, son of Grant Wilcox, founder of the company, buys from local mountain folks and collectors in 24 states who ship to his firm.

And in case a specimen is found that can't be identified, don't worry. Just take it to young Wilcox. He can identify some 200 of the crude drugs.

LOOK UP

and guard America

Your country needs you as a volunteer "Skywatcher." Here's why. In the event of war we will be struck first and hard, despite all our efforts for peace. The Red Air Force has the capability for long range bombing. Our military forces are on guard 24 hours a day and our radar constantly scans the skies. But only the eyes and ears of "Skywatchers" can furnish the additional information needed to complete our air defense.

Join the GOC

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS.

Call Civil Defense:

WRONG GUY

"Young man in the back of the room," said the professor, "what was the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence?"

"Dunno."

"Who was Tom Paine?" asked the professor.

"Dunno."

"Well, well," said the professor. "I assigned these questions last Thursday. What were you doing last night?"

"Out with some of the boys."

"You mean," demanded the teacher, "to stand there and tell me that? How do you expect to pass this term?"

"I dunno, Bud. I just came to fix the steam pipes."

* * *

FRINGE BENEFIT

There was a lovely and talented secretary who announced that she was quitting her job.

The men in the small plant where she worked were upset by the loss of such beauty.

Finally, one of the men informed her they were striking for a raise. "But what's my going got to do with your salary?" she asked.

"Well," he explained, "we've always considered you one of our fringe benefits."

"I owe a great deal to my father — about forty thousand, in fact."

Hale!

DIAGNOSIS

A pre-schooler with considerable TV-watching experience wasn't stumped for a remedy when her mother lost her voice in a recent case of laryngitis. "You got no sound, Mama," diagnosed the tot. "Maybe you need a new tube."

SMART QUIP

A car screeched to a halt at an intersection and barely missed an old lady. The driver waited for the tongue-lashing he thought the woman was going to give him.

Instead of bawling him out, she just smiled sweetly and pointed to a pair of baby shoes dangling from his rear-view mirror.

"Young man," she asked, "why don't you put your shoes back on?"

* * *

UNDER AGE

A little tot, in church for the first time, watched the ushers pass the collection plates. When they neared the pew, he piped up so everyone could hear: "Don't pay for me, Daddy; I'm under five."

* * *

AMAZING SWITCH

Two ladies who had not seen each other for a long time met on the street. "Oh, Jane!" exclaimed one of them. "So many things have happened to me since I saw you last. I've had my teeth out and an electric stove and refrigerator put in."

"Arithmetic! Spelling! Reading! What's the matter, you getting tired of television?"

"Try looking on it as a hobby."

EDITORIALS

April Fool

Last month the nation's power companies hit the newspapers and magazines with another series of propaganda ads—directed primarily against customers of federal power, but hitting especially hard at TVA.

The ads, per their traditional flavor of vicious name-calling, charged that such customers are tax subsidized.

Carolina Power & Light Company sponsored such ads right here in North Carolina. Here are a few facts the public ought to know in this connection:

While CP&L was attacking customers of federal power, the company was buying one-third of the John H. Kerr dam's ouput. This is a federal dam.

While CP&L was attacking TVA as being tax subsidized, the company's president, L. V. Sutton, was preparing to testify in Washington against a measure that would have allowed TVA to finance its power system by bonds, independent of any federal tax appropriations.

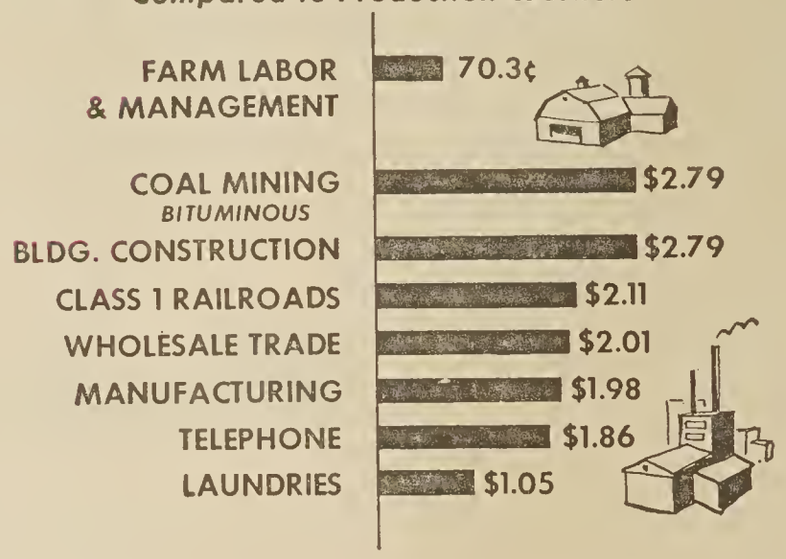
While CP&L was attempting to raise the public's ire over "tax-favored" groups, the company was receiving the benefits of federal tax concessions (in the form of accelerated amortization certificates) which, over a 30-odd-year period involved, amount to some $73,000,000 in subsidies.

One last fact: CP&L's rate-paying customers, not its dividend-receiving stockholders, were financing the spread of these highly advertised charges. And some of CP&L's biggest customers are the very electric cooperatives in North Carolina against which the advertising was directed.

This, then, is just another nauseating example of how vested monopoly, if permitted to do so, will use the dollars they wring from the public to promote a selfish, private interest.

Human

It's a human statistic and one that a lot of wives and children are happy about. Wake Forest EMC recently received a safety award honoring the co-op's employees. They worked more than three years—almost 250,000 hours—without a lost-time accident. They drove more than 1½ million miles without a chargeable accident.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Last month we reported in this column that Tarheel Electric had wired our entire house delegation in Washington and urged them to support resolution No. 85, which would have authorized a Congressional study of the federal government's hard money policy.

We now know how our Congressmen voted on this measure. Representatives Bonner, Fountain, Lennon, Shuford, and Whitener supported the bill. Representatives Alexander, Barden, Jonas, Kitchin, and Scott voted against it. Representative Harold Cooley was paired against the bill, while Representative Carl Durham did not vote.

The measure was defeated by the house.

Our delegation split almost 50-50 on this proposal, probably for varying reasons. At least one, we know, preferred that our monetary policy be studied by a commission independent of Congress—to be jointly appointed by the President and Congress. Many people feared, however, that such a commission would merely give a partisan white-wash to what appears to be a make-the-bankers-rich program.

Some of our representatives may have opposed the measure because they are satisfied that the present monetary policy of the government is proper. At any rate, the measure died in the house.

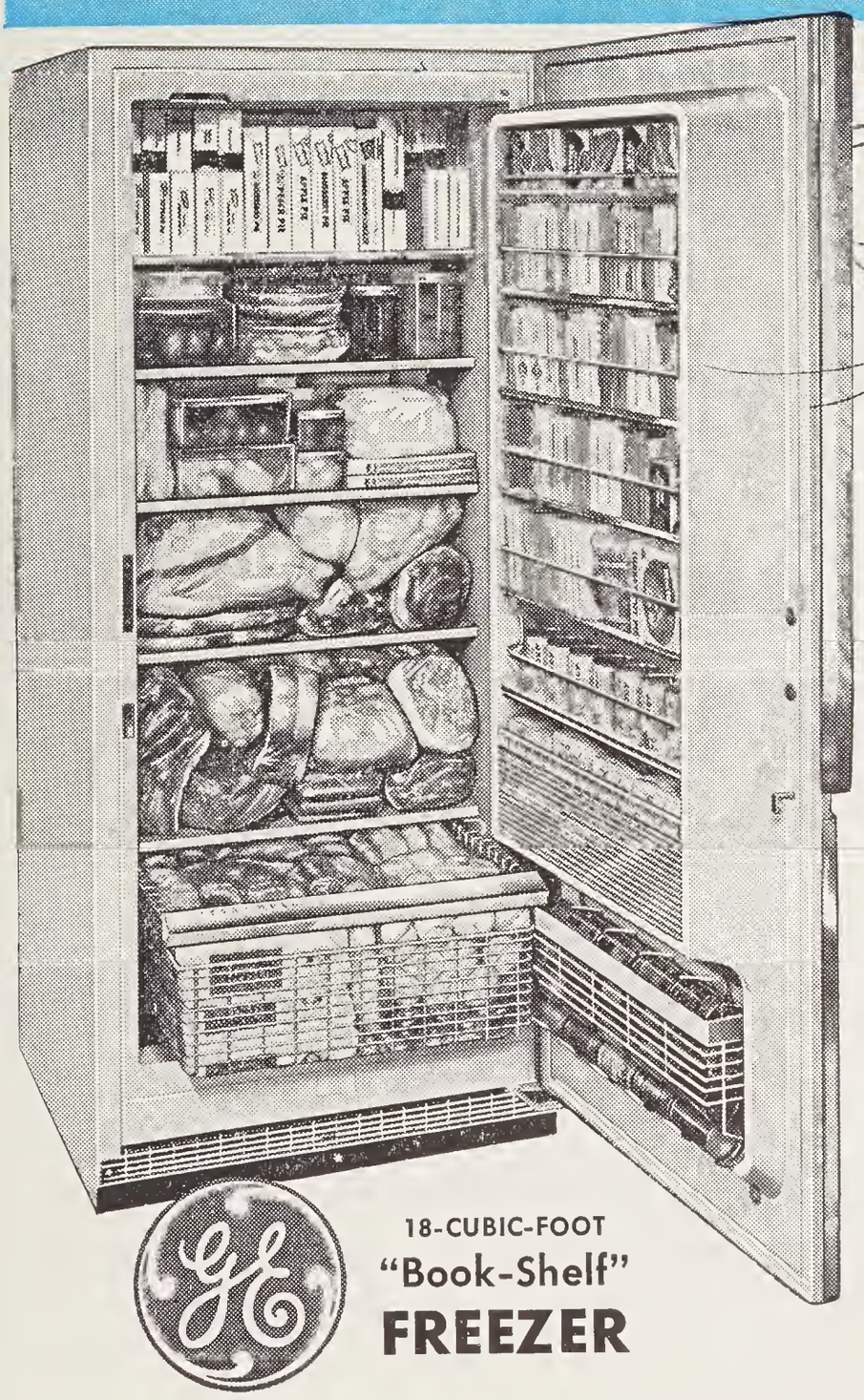
But there is still hope for Congressional activity in this field. Senator Harry Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced a similar study by his group. He has promised that the study will not be tainted by either politics or any preconceived notions.

We hope Senator Byrd's committee, which is composed of both liberal and conservative men, will succeed where the House failed. The country is entitled to know why many banks and investment houses saw their profits soar to as high as 24 per cent last year. That's four times the legal rate of interest in North Carolina.

The federal government is the one institution which, for better or worse, determines the course of the nation's economic policies. There are dangerous signs that we are on the brink of runaway inflation. If this be true, an exhaustive study of the government's monetary policies is overdue.

Trade in your chest freezer problems...

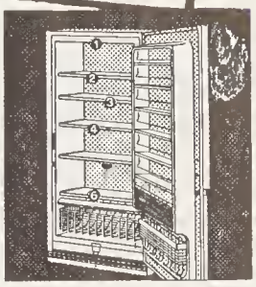
NEW G-E "BOOK-SHELF" FREEZER



18-CUBIC-FOOT
"Book-Shelf"
FREEZER

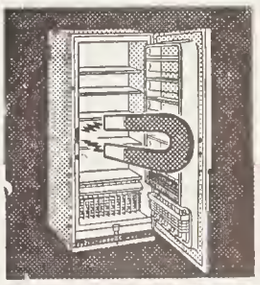
WORTH "DOLLARS MORE" ... in convenience and value

"Book-Shelf" Freezer puts twice as much food within easy reach as an 18-cubic-foot chest.



6 refrigerated surfaces —not just 4 "cold" walls! Your food freezes faster . . . safer.

Takes only ½ the floor space of most chests yet stores as much. Holds up to 640 pounds.



Magnetic Safety Door with permanent alnico magnet opens easily—closes silently, securely.

Other convenience features: 20-juice-can dispenser, 2-gallon ice cream conditioner, plus a sliding basket for bulky items.

Why put up with a chest freezer any longer? See the 13- and 18-cubic-foot "Book-Shelf" Freezers at your General Electric dealer's today. Ask for his big trade-in allowance.

Comes in Mix-or-Match colors. Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green, Petal Pink, Woodtone Brown —and White. Choice of right- or left-hand door.

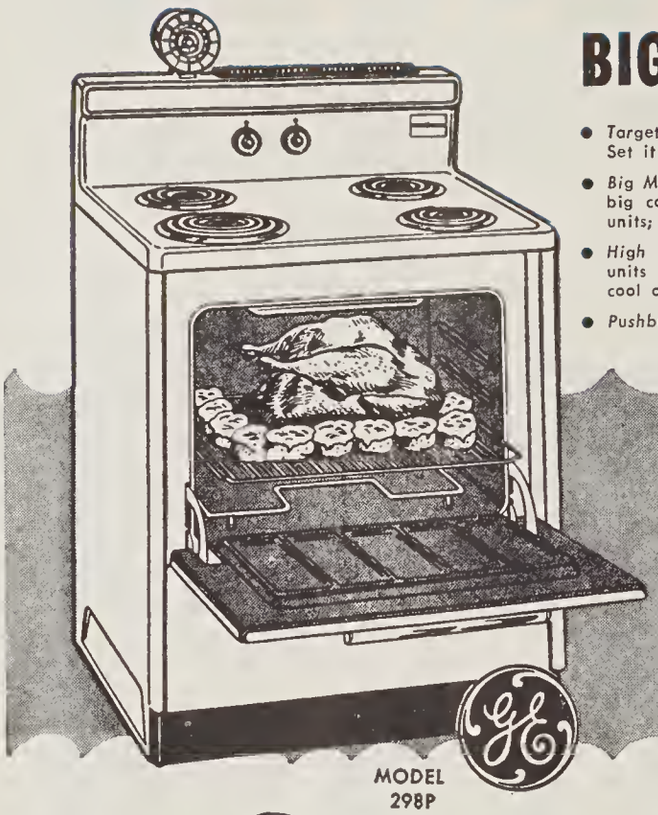
Household Refrigerator Department, General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

Save energy! Save floor space! Save steps!
See your local G-E dealer for price and terms.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC RANGES ARE YOUR BEST BUY!

BIG CAPACITY 30-INCH SPACEMAKER



- *Target Timer*—Combination oven and minute timer. Set it and forget it . . . food cooks automatically!
- *Big Master Oven*—23-inch wide opening. Ideal for big capacity meals. Has enclosed bake and broil units; no old-fashioned open coils.
- *High Speed Cooking Units*—Eight and six-inch units for every size pot and pan. Heat up fast, cool off fast, too.
- *Pushbutton Controls*—Five exact heats at touch of a finger. Measured, controlled heat, No guess work with G-E pushbuttons!
- *No-Drip Top*—Raised edge prevents food from spilling, keeps eggs from rolling off.
- *Removable Oven Door*—Lift up handle, door slides off, easily, quickly. Makes entire oven easy to clean. Door slips on in a jiffy, too.
- *New Flat Front Design*—G-E Range fits snugly between cabinets with sleek, "built-in" look.

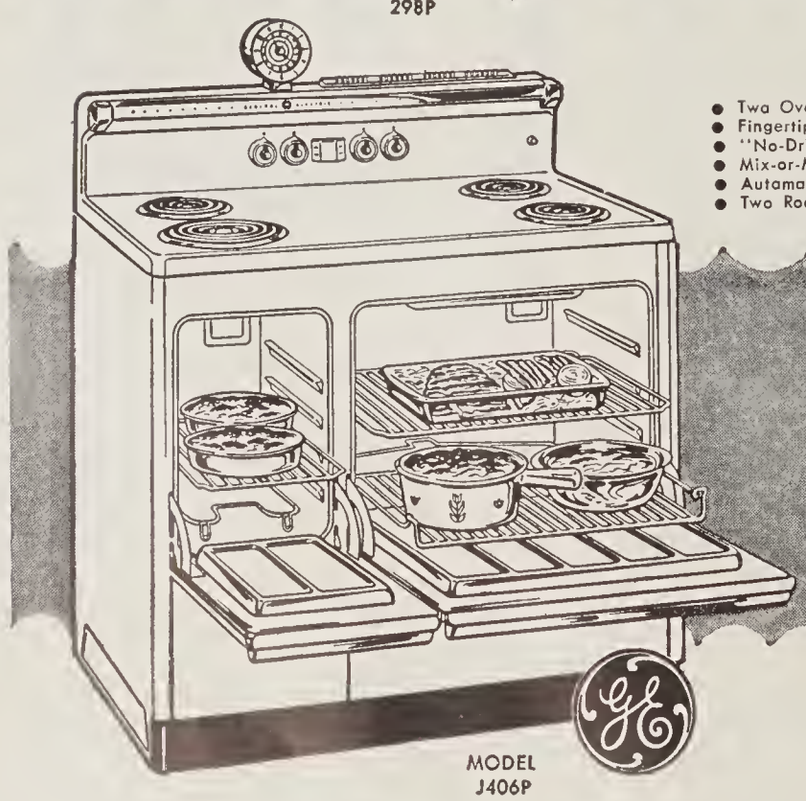
ONLY $198.00

WAS 249.95

SAVE OVER $50

MODEL 298P

BIG 40-INCH 2-OVEN AUTOMATIC RANGE



- Two Ovens With Removable Doors.
- Fingertip Pushbutton Controls.
- "No-Drip" Cooktop.
- Mix-or-Match Colors.
- Automatic Oven and Minute Timer.
- Two Roomy Storage Drawers.
- 2600-Watt 8-inch extra high-speed Calrod unit.
- 1600-Watt 6-inch extra high-speed Calrod Surface Unit.
- Two 1250-watt Service Units.

ALL IN THIS FULL-SIZE AUTOMATIC SPEED COOKING RANGE

ONLY $288.00

REGULAR PRICE 388.95

SAVE $100.00

MODEL J406P

SEE YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER

WALKER MARTIN, INC., DISTRIBUTORS RALEIGH — GREENSBORO — CHARLOTTE — ASHEVILLE